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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

The Right Spirit.—When the Militia Regiments of Craven and Wayne counties were mustered for the purpose of furnishing their quota of men, either by volunteering or drafting, the required number (one-third of the militia enrolled) immediately stepped forward and volunteered. In Wayne, an entire regiment volunteered, and it became necessary to draft two-thirds to stay at home. We hope and believe the same spirit will be manifested in all the counties called upon. No drafting should be required while the enemy is threatening and invading our coast—let the complement of men be afforded by volunteering.

The Raleigh Journal says that if the Militia of North Carolina is called into the field, Gen. Martin, the Adjutant-General of the State, will take command of the troops. Gen. Martin is an excellent officer, having served in the regular army a number of years.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

The Old North State.—Since the present war commenced North Carolina has not only done her part in men and arms, and been the peer of any of her sister States in every way, but she has taken good care to see that her sons who obeyed her call and went forth to battle in defence of her rights, had every assurance that they were not forgotten by the "loved ones at home." Many munificent donations have been heretofore noted. In this regard she leads the van. Within a week past her citizens have sent $38,000 worth of clothing, &c., to the 4th, 6th, and 23d regiments, and $13,400 to other regiments not named. This is the way the "old North State" fulfils her obligations to her brave sons.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

Important Military Change.—We have reliable authority for making the following statement: General Beauregard, the distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, takes command of the Army at Columbus, Ky., and General Gustavus W. Smith succeeds him in the position he has so long and acceptably occupied. At Columbus, we understand, he is subordinate to no one except Gen. A. Sidney Johnston. This change goes into effect without delay.

Rich'd Dispatch, 27th.

The Rebel General Crittenden.—Hon. John J. Crittenden is deeply affected by the news from Kentucky, and has not been in the House since the report of the battle of Somerset was received. Although he has two sons in the Union army, the presence of one in the rebel army—his oldest—overwhelms him with grief. The report that General Crittenden deserted his command at Somerset is not believed by any who know him. Rebel though he be, he is accounted gallant and manly.—*Northern Paper.*

Cotton Seed Coffee.—We have been favored, by a friend, with a sample of *Cotton Seed Coffee*, prepared by Dr. H. Ravenel, of Pooshee, St. John's Berkley, which we had served up, at breakfast, yesterday morning, and found very palatable. The Cotton Seed is parched, and ground or powdered, as if it were the coffee bean, and prepared for use accordingly. The aroma is very like that of Coffee, and in flavor it is similar to Coffee, but rather more like Broma. We have little doubt that a mixture of one-third or one-half Coffee, and the rest of ground or powdered Cotton Seed, would easily pass for good, if not pure, Coffee.

Charleston Courier.

Important Remedy for Cancers.—Col. Ussory, of the parish of De Soto, La., informs the editor of the Caddo Gazette, that he fully tested a remedy for this troublesome disease, recommended to him by a Spanish woman, a native of the country. The remedy is this: Take an egg and break it, then pour out the white, retaining the yolk in the shell; put in salt, and mix the yolk as long as it will receive it; stir them together until the salve is formed; put a portion of this on a sticking plaster, and apply it to the cancer twice a day.

He has made the experiment twice in his own family with complete success.

From Washington.—The Philadelphia Inquirer says that "the mud and the small pox are the prevailing topics of conversation" in Washington, where "the transient travel of the week has fallen off one hundred per cent."—that is, there has been no transient travel at all. Perhaps 50 per cent. was meant.

The Cotton Crop of 1862.—The cotton planters of Natchitoches Parish, La., have, in public meeting, resolved that no planter, no matter what may be his force, should plant or raise more than five bales of cotton of 500 pounds each, in 1862, unless the blockade is raised before the first of March next.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

The Confederate Steamer Calhoun Abandoned and Burned at Sea.—The Charleston Courier says that information has been received from N. Orleans that the Confederate steamer Calhoun, on her way from Havana with a large and valuable cargo, was chased by a Lincoln cruiser, abandoned and burned.

A Gallant Regiment Re-enlists for the War.—The 1st Arkansas regiment, of General Holmes's Brigade, has re-enlisted for the war.

Hurrah for Mississippi.—An entire regiment of Mississippi Volunteers, now in the army of the Potomac, have resolved to re-enlist for the war.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

The Georgia soldier who deserted from Sewell's Point some time ago, was on board the light boat recently driven ashore near the Pleasure House, and was captured. His name is Smith. He will no doubt be shot.

If any person who is obliged to take offensive medicines would first take a bit of alum into the mouth, he could take the medicine with as much ease as though it were so much sugar.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 30, 1862.

THE FLEET.—Nothing is yet certainly known of the Burnside fleet, though rumors abound. In addition to those to be found in the news columns, a rumor was circulated, and somewhat credited, at Norfolk on Monday last, that the storm off our coast was so severe as to drive the Yankee forces at Hatteras to the main land, where they surrendered to Gen. Gatlin. There has been no confirmation of the story.

Yesterday's Standard says that it "learned on Monday evening that martial law had been declared at Newbern, that the cars did not come up to Goldsboro', and that an attack was hourly expected at that place."

Against all the rumors circulated, the Richmond papers say that an officer dispatched by the Government returned on Sunday night and reported no fleet, after a reconnoissance of the sounds.

We must wait with what patience we can.

LATEST.—The news this morning is of pretty much the same character as heretofore. Nothing is certain, except that an attack is expected at Newbern and at other places, and that preparations for defence are going on actively.

The N. Y. Times of the 24th, in a long article, regards Newbern as a starting point. There, it says, the Atlantic and N. C. railroad can be secured; at Goldsborough the Wilmington and Weldon road cut off, and "at Raleigh, the inland or Charlotte line could be destroyed, and the national flag set up where the loyal population of Western North Carolina would unquestionably flock eagerly to its shelter and defence." This is about as rich an idea as that other of the Times that "the Burnside flotilla can make their way to a landing on the river within six miles of Raleigh itself."!!!

YANKEE MONEY TROUBLES.—The banks of New York having repudiated the arrangement made by a portion of their delegates with Lincoln's Secretary of the Treasury, to lend him more money, (which they have not got to lend, he having already drained them dry,) he has fallen upon the desperate expedient of asking a law to authorize him to issue *six hundred millions* in treasury notes, one hundred millions of which are to bear no interest, but "are to be a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public or private." This enormous issue, in addition to the two or three hundred millions of debt already contracted, will make not only Wall street but all Europe open their eyes in amazement. Yet if the Yankee Secretary can succeed in passing off all these additional millions, even they will form but the beginning of what he will need before his work of subjugation is accomplished. Every million that he adds to the enormous debt must be regarded by us at the South as another million added to the reasons why that subjugation must be impossible; for the yankees evidently intend to pay all these untold millions, squandered upon Cameron's army plundering contractors, with the confiscated property of Southern men, provided those Southern men should be fools and dastards enough to allow the yankees to get hold of it.

At such a rate of expenditure the yankees cannot hold out another year—not another six months we think. Their treasury notes will become a drug in the market, with which neither men nor ammunition nor food can be bought. Producing but little themselves that Europe wants, they will not be able to pay for what they want from Europe. They would have felt this difficulty before now but for the accidental deficiency of breadstuffs in Europe, which enabled them to make the grain of the west available for shipment. But that is not likely to happen again this year. And if it should not, what will they have but specie, and a very inadequate supply of that, to ship? All our expectations of a short war are based upon the conviction that the yankee funds will not hold out. They have the will to murder and lay waste with fire and sword, but will lack the money to sustain them in the effort.

On this subject of confiscation the Richmond Dispatch says,—

"That it is the interest of the South to fight this war through to the bitter end admits of no doubt. The enormous war debt of the North would crush us entirely if any portion of the taxation it will entail should fall upon the South. The great object of the Yankees now is to get possession of the South, and by wholesale confiscations build up a fund to discharge their debt. They have shown in the past history of this war that in this work of plunder they will pay little regard to the distinctions between Union men and Secessionists. Their object is plunder, and it is property they are after without regard to ownership. Those regions of the South have suffered most severely which have by divisions among their populations invited the enemy in. The fact is that we are all embarked in one adventure upon one bottom, and, whether Unionists or Secessionists, are all to share alike the advantages of success or the woes of subjugation. We are fighting against the tax-gatherer and the courts of confiscation; we are fighting for property, independence, and honor."

MORE LYING.—Lincoln's new Secretary of War, Stanton, proves himself, in the very outset, a fit successor to his illustrious predecessor, Cameron; for it is an old proverb that "he who lies will steal," and Stanton begins with a lie and therefore may be expected to follow in the footsteps of Cameron in the stealing line. Stanton has issued a General Order thanking the army that achieved the "brilliant victory" in Kentucky, in which he speaks of "the courage that encountered and vanquished the greatly superior numbers of the rebel force." The official report of Gen. Thomas, who commanded the yankee army, makes no such pretence as this about superior rebel force. Gen. Thomas admits that he had 39 killed and 127 wounded; and he puts down the Confederate loss at 114 killed and buried, 116 wounded, and 45 prisoners not wounded. With the usual allowance for yankee lies, there is room for belief that their loss was greater than ours.

YANKEE HUMANITY AND JUSTICE.—We noticed in the last Observer the infamous conduct of the Yankees at Port Royal towards the slaves they had stolen and to whom they had given the Small Pox. The Yankee on the Potomac is the same as his brother in South Carolina, as the following story, taken from the Washington correspondence of the New York Tribune, will show:—

"The sutler of the regiment had been in the habit of vending liquors to the men—with the knowledge and implied, if not direct, consent of the colonel—for which he demanded and received exorbitant prices. Several of the men got passes and went outside of the camp, and after a diligent search found three slaves, of whom they got some whiskey, but not until after much entreaty. This fact coming to the knowledge of Colonel Gorman, he sent a guard to arrest the offenders and bring them into camp, which was done.

The colonel—"to make an example of them," he said—had two of them tied securely to some posts, and then directed that they should receive a number of lashes at the hands of the men to whom they had sold the liquor—twenty-one lashes each, I think, was the allotment. The remaining negro was "spared on account of his extreme age." The colonel stood by while the men were being whipped, *cursing the whippers for not striking hard enough;* and to a bystander, whose feelings revolted at the inhumanity, and who gave utterance thereto, the "master" said, "Insubordination, sir, insubordination; another word from you, and G—d d—n my soul to h—l if I don't have you whipped, too."

THE CHARLESTON FUND.—The Mayor has handed to us, for publication, his correspondence with the Mayor of Charleston, together with a list of the contributions in this town. The first remittance of $1200 mentioned in the Mayor's letter was enclosed in a previous letter on the day of the reception of news of the disaster here:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,
January 14th, 1862

Sir: I enclose you a Check on State Bank, Charleston, for $1172 75, additional contributions made by our citizens in aid of the sufferers by the disastrous fire which occurred recently in your city. This remittance, with the sum of $1200 remitted you on the 14th ult., makes the total of the enclosed list of contributions from our citizens (exclusive of the sum of $100 raised by the young ladies) $2372 75. As intimated in my letter of the 14th, the sum would have reached a much higher figure but for the claims of our soldiers in the field, which have drawn heavily upon our means.

I hope the delay in this remittance will not be construed into a want of prompt consideration for your suffering people. No claim has ever been presented to our people which met so cheerful a response: no disaster has ever occurred which has elicited so much sympathy. The delay is entirely mine, and was made for the purpose of allowing the officers and workmen at the Arsenal the opportunity of adding their contributions; but I have failed to get them. I presume they will be sent direct to you.

Reiterating expressions of our sympathy, and adding the hope that your enterprising people will soon recover from their affliction,

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
ARCH'D McLEAN, Mayor.

To the Mayor of Charleston, S. C.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
MAYORALTY OF CHARLESTON,
City Hall, Jan. 21, 1862.

Sir: The very generous contribution of $2372 75, made at different times by the citizens of Fayetteville, has been duly received.

The sufferers by fire feel under a great obligation to the liberal people of their sister city, and desire to tender all they have—their earnest and heartfelt thanks—for their bountiful donation.

You will please accept my acknowledgments for the kindness and sympathy expressed in your letters.

Very respectfully,
your obedient serv't,
CHARLES MACBETH, Mayor.

To Hon. ARCHIBALD McLEAN, Mayor,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Subscriptions in aid of the Sufferers by Fire in Charleston, December 14, 1861.

BW Robinson	$100	J W Powell	$50	Cash	$50
A A McKethan	100	D A Ray	50	H L Myrover	100
H Lilly	200	J D Starr	50	S Boon	20
E J Hale	100	S T Hawley	20	Jas Martine	25
C T Haigh	100	Mrs M Banks	5	E F Moore	25
James Kyle	100	W B Wright	10	John McRae	10
G W Williams & Co	100	J K Kyle	10	D Murchison, county,	100
		Mrs A Johnson	5		
S J Hinsdale	50	B R Huske	2	Wright Huske	10
J A Pemberton	50	G Deming	2	J H Anderson	10
J W Pearce	50	E L Pemberton	10	Geo Brandt	20
R P Buxton	20	T B Hawley	5	Cash	5
W C Troy	25	T D Haigh	5	J C Thomson	10
W N Tillinghast	10	Israel Stern	2	H C Lucas	20
W McL McKay	10	E Glover	3	T Waddill	20
Jas N Smith	20	D & W McLaurin	5	Wm Bow	10
T C Hooper	10	Goldston, Bro,	10	Jos Utley	25
Jas A McRae	10	D T Newby	5	Jos Arey	5
J W Baker, Sr,	10	W G Broadfoot	10	R Mitchell	15
J B Starr	10	Cash	10	P Taylor	10
W T Rhodes	1	W A Rose	15	C E Leete	10
J R McDonald	5	Cash	3	M Faulk	5
J Carmon	5	J H McNeill	10	J J Gilchrist	10
W J Anderson	5	G H Haigh	5	J W Lett	10
A Graham, Jr,	2	J C Haigh	5	M Cagle & Bro	3
W Overby	1	C G Wright	10	J Hollingsworth	6
A J Jones, Columbus co,	20	Cash	3	Jones	1
—— Hobbs,	1	Ditto	5	R & J Ellis	5
J C Huske,	5	J G Cook	4	J A Murphy	1
Mrs H H Buxton	10	J Ottarburg	2	W McIntyre	50
C W Andrews	20	W H Tomlinson	5	D McNeill	10
A McLean	25	W J Myrover	5	W C McDuffie	2
R Scott	10	W D Culbreth	5	G W Gee	2
I Hollingsworth	1	B Rose	1	F Landa	1
O Houston	2	Geo McNeill	25	A Overbaugh	1
—— Solomon	25c	O M Lutterloh	5	J Pupson	50c
Wm Warden	5	J M Rose	10	Mrs Jas Kyle	10
Jas A King	2	J W Powers	2	J DeB Hooper	10
Wm Cade, C'ty,	5	J N Prior	3	C T Haigh, Jr	5
J W Baker, Jr,	5	H McMillan	1	F Strange	1
Mrs Gibboney	10	Arc McLauchlin	5	Jno Waddill	5
Mrs Dr Foulkes	10	J M Sherwood	5	Reuben Jones	10
J T Warden	10	J W Sandford	50	C B Mallett	20
Cash	5	J H Robinson	10		

$2372 75

SUFFERING IN THE ARMY.—We have heard that many of Col. Ransom's cavalry, whose outpost duty on the Potomac is necessarily of the most exposed nature, are yet without overcoats. We had hoped that all the counties having companies in this regiment would follow the example of Cabarrus, which, before the Winter set in, furnished its company, Capt. Barringer's, with a complete outfit of overcoats and other things necessary for the cold season. If the State cannot furnish the necessary Winter clothing, the counties interested should see to it that not one of these brave men, who are so faithfully performing their duty in a cold climate, shall suffer from their neglect.

We learn also that there has been great suffering among the soldiers encamped at Asheville. Cannot these things be corrected, and immediately?

By reference to the Adjutant General's Report we find that Col. Ransom's regiment is made up from the following counties: Cabarrus 87, Watauga 82, Northampton 70, Ashe 69, Buncombe 68, Duplin 63, Mecklenburg 63, Macon 58, Wayne 55, Warren 28, Franklin 22, Granville 22, Henderson 18, Lenoir 14, Greene 11, Cherokee 10, Craven, Rowan, Union, 9 each, Alleghany, Halifax and Washington 7 each, Yadkin 6, Jackson, Sampson, Wake and Wilkes 4 each, Guilford, Lincoln and Pitt 3 each, Nash, New Hanover and Wilson 2 each, and Beaufort, Bertie, Edgecombe, Gates, Hertford, Iredell, Johnston, Madison, Martin, McDowell, Orange, Randolph, Surry, Stanly, and Yancy 1 each.

ANOTHER RICHMOND COMPANY.—Mr. M. J. McSween, of Richmond county, is engaged, we learn from the Standard, in making up another Company from that section.

THE RICHMOND BOYS.—Lieut. R. W. Capell has been elected Captain of this company, *vice* Capt. Dockery promoted to the Lieut. Colonelcy. And D. G. McRae has been elected 2d Lieutenant.

See the Adjutant General's advertisement for the reorganization of the "Bethel Regiment," under the Bethel Flag.

A cavalry company, "the Wake Rangers," has just been organized at Raleigh: Rufus S. Tucker Captain, T. J. Utley, G. J. Allison and W. W. Clements, Lieutenants. They will go into camp in a few days.

HATTERAS PRISONERS.—Maj. Henry A. Gilliam, Lieut. Wm. Biggs, and Lieut. J. J. Whitehurst, Hatteras prisoners, arrived at Norfolk on Saturday. They are on parole.

TRUTH.—The Charleston Mercury quotes a remark of Sir Walter Raleigh, that "it is dangerous to follow truth too near, lest she should kick out our teeth." We presume that she don't kick up *before*, nor to *one side*; and there is no reason why a man should keep *behind* her, unless he be a convert to the Mercury's abominable doctrine, that "a man must suppress truth, to be successful," and that, "as a distinguished statesman once said, 'In political affairs an honest man is a nuisance." We do not mean that the Mercury approves of these things; but it states them in such a way as to produce the impression that they must be acted on to insure success.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard, of the 25th.

On Thursday, memorials were presented in favor of suppressing distilleries, of repealing the 4th section of the Revenue Law, and that provision exempting $500 worth of each tax-payers property. Nothing else occurred on Thursday, except the discussion on the Danville Connection and the Chatham railroad, noticed in last Observer.

On Friday, Mr. Gorrell was appointed, in place of Judge Biggs, resigned, on the Judiciary Committee.

The resignation of Mr. Ward of Onslow was presented, and an election ordered to fill the vacancy.

The Chatham railroad bill was taken up, and Mr. Strange moved its indefinite postponement. Messrs. Manning, Battle of Wake, Gilmer, Leak, and Headen spoke against the motion, and Mr. Strange and Mr. Strong of Wayne in favor. Mr. Strange's motion was rejected, 54 to 30, and the ordinance passed its 2d reading, yeas 37 nays 34.

On Saturday, a statement from the Comptroller showing the amount of tax paid by each county for the 6 years preceding 1860 was ordered to be printed.

The Chatham railroad was made the order for Tuesday.

Mr. Ruffin introduced a resolution, which was adopted, recommending "a reasonable tax on the distillation of spiritous liquors, or on the grain used for distillation," and instructing the finance committee to inquire as to the proper mode and amount of such tax, and report an ordinance for the purpose.

The ordinance to legalize the proceedings and judicial acts of certain courts held by Judge French passed its 3d reading.

AT ITS USUAL TRICKS.—The Standard exposes one of the customary tricks of the Wilmington Journal, such as it has often played off upon its readers in regard to the Observer. The Standard had said,—

"We observe that Rev. John Alspaugh, who is a candidate for the Convention in Forsyth, takes the ground that the Convention has no power to legislate; and that that body ought at once to dissolve. Now, in the first place, it is only necessary to state, to show the fallacy of Mr. Alspaugh's opinion, that the people have clothed the Convention with supreme legislative, executive and judicial power—which power must be exercised *for* the people, and subject to their will."

The Journal quoted the first sentence of the above, and the first part of the second, but left out the important words, "*which power must be exercised for the people, and subject to their will.*" And upon this emasculated portion of a sentence it raises a howl over "usurpation of powers," "despotic powers," "a despotism without check or balance, control or restraint," &c. &c., to induce its readers to believe that the Standard was advocating such usurpation and despotism.

The Journal is in the habit of garbling our language, but more courtesy might have been expected from it towards its old Democratic contemporary, the Standard.

THE CAUSE OF THE KENTUCKY DISASTER.—There have been many allusions to some unexplained cause of the defeat and death of Gen. Zollicoffer. We supposed that they referred to drunkenness on the part of somebody, probably the commander Gen. Crittenden; but a Northern account asserts that he "took to the woods," leaving his officers and men to fight the battle which he had ordered. Another Northern paper says that this is incredible. Probably the truth is told in the following extract from the Richmond correspondence of the Charleston Mercury:—

"How happened this disaster? Zollicoffer was preeminently calm, cool and intrepid. *He* did not bring this cruel thing to pass, but gave his life to prevent it. Who did? I answer—and I want the answer to go to the whole Confederacy—George Crittenden. *Major-General* George Crittenden—turned four times out of the United States army for drunkenness—who lay drunk a week, at the Spottswood Hotel, after he had received his commission—who lay drunk another week, in Knoxville, on his way to assume command—*he* ordered the rash attack, which has cost us we know not yet how dearly."

MASON AND SLIDELL AT BERMUDA.—The N. Y. Express copies from the Bermuda Royal Gazette, of the 14th inst., its account of the arrival there from Fort Warren of Messrs. Mason and Slidell, and of their entertainment at dinner by Admiral Milne. The arrival is announced in large type, and of the departure from Fort Warren the Gazette says,—

"The Commissioners were brought down in a miserable tug steamer, guarded by a tipstaff and a party of soldiers. They had but half an hour's notice of their intended removal, and no time to make any personal arrangements. It is said that had the boisterous weather which soon afterwards prevailed commenced before the crazy tug reached the ship, the chances were that they would all have been drowned. The person in charge of the tug, on coming alongside the Rinaldo, addressed Commander Hewett in the following truly downeast style, "I say, man, are you the skipper of this ere craft?" The whole manner in placing the Commissioners under the protection of the British flag, we are assured, was quite in keeping with the tenor of the Seward manifesto."

On the day the Rinaldo arrived at Bermuda, Admiral Sir Alexander Milne entertained a party at dinner, including Commander Hewett and the four Southern gentlemen, his guests, who spent the evening with him.

The Royal Gazette publishes the Seward-Lyons correspondence with comments such as this:

"But for Mr. Seward's statement that the concession was cheerfully made, we should not have drawn any such conclusion from the laborious dispatch in which he, in a professional rather than a statesmanlike spirit, has argued out the questions involved."

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—A Rev. Dr. Moore delivered a Lecture in Richmond a few evenings ago, of which the correspondent of the Charleston Mercury says:—

"The lecture was an essay on the origin and meaning of words, and among the curious facts stated by the lecturer, were the following, as I learn from one who attended: "Davis," says Dr. Moore, means "God with us," and the name "Lincoln," when subjected to etymological analysis, is found to mean "on the verge of a precipice."

The Dr. should have told us what Lincoln's name will be after he goes over the precipice.

LOSSES BY THE WAR.—A list is published of the losses on both sides in all the engagements of any magnitude since the war began, up to the 1st inst. (in 8 of which the Yankees were successful, and in 54 the Confederates,) showing the following results:

	Confederate losses.	Federal losses.
Killed	1,135	4,911
Wounded	3,345	7,821
Prisoners	1,487	8,177
Total	5,967	20,909

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—On January 1st, near Centreville, Va., of Pneumonia, Mr. Alexander O. Daniel, a private in Captain Houston's cavalry, of Duplin county, aged 24 years and 24 days.

In the Hospital, near Fort Johnson, N. C., of Pneumonia, on the 28th Dec. last, Serg't Geo. W. Johnson, only child of George and Anna Johnson, of Sampson county, in the 25th year of his age. He was a sergeant in Capt. Faison's company of Volunteers.

In Richmond hospital, on the 6th January, Adolphus Claywell, making the 13th lost by death out of Capt. Andrews' Iredell company.

Gen. George B. Crittenden.—Gardner's Army Dictionary (to 1858) gives the following information concerning George Bibb Crittenden, who was the Confederate General in command at Somerset, Ky.:—"A Cadet from Kentucky, 1828; Brevet Second Lieutenant 4th Infantry, 1832, resigned April, 1833; Captain Mounted Rifles, 27th May, 1846; Brevet Major for "gallant and meritorious conduct, at Contreras and Churubusco, August, 1847; Major 15th March, 1848; Lieutenant-Colonel, December, 1856." He is a son of John J. Crittenden, and a brother of Gen. Thos. L. Crittenden, now in the Lincoln army.

WAR NEWS.

The Second Stone Fleet.—CHARLESTON, Jan. 27.—On Saturday last the weather having moderated, some of the steamers of the Lincoln fleet towed to a position on or near the Rattle Snake Shoal, several of their old hulks, which were soon afterwards sunk. They continued this work up to yesterday evening, when they had placed five of their wrecks on the bottom and had four others ready, which were no doubt filled with water on Sunday night. The purpose of the enemy appears to be to throw obstacles in the way of vessels coming in or going out of this port, which may have to pass in the neighborhood of the Rattle Snake. There were three steamers and a bark blockading this port yesterday.—*Courier.*

A Norfolk despatch to the Richmond Dispatch says:—

The people of Elizabeth City, Edenton, &c., were sending away the women and children, and servants. One family arrived here this evening from Elizabeth City.

Reliable information, from passengers by flag of truce, states that the bay steamer Louisiana was certainly lost, and all on board (about 800) perished. It is believed that many other vessels of the fleet were lost, with a large loss of life.

The Federal steamship Pensacola sailed from Hampton Roads this evening, bound south.

The Battle at Somerset.—The Lynchburg Virginian, of the 27th, says:

A lady who reached this city yesterday evening, direct from Winchester, reports that she read the Baltimore papers at that place, in which a loss of seven or eight hundred of the enemy is conceded. They are not jubilant, and admit that their loss in killed and wounded is greater than ours.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Burnside Expedition.—PETERSBURG, Jan'y 28.—The Goldsborough Tribune, of to-day, says that a gentleman who left Portsmouth on Sunday morning states that on the day previous there were 95 vessels, sail and steamers, that could be seen at Hatteras from the light-house. Ten or fifteen appeared to be aground. Twenty vessels were in the Sound. Only one steamer had steam up, and appeared to be trying to get a stranded vessel off.

The pilots, who were released, and left Hatteras on Tuesday the 21st, report that they were told that a regiment was missing, and it was feared was lost. A vessel, with one hundred persons on board, had been cast ashore at Chickamacomico.

The Tribune says that the Burnside fleet is now on our coast, and its object is to assail us, and thinks that Newbern will be the first place that will be attacked.

GOLDSBORO', Jan. 28.—The Tribune of to-day saw a man who left Portsmouth on Saturday. He said 75 vessels could be seen from Portsmouth on Saturday. The storm of Thursday and Friday was very severe. Portsmouth was wholly submerged. Several vessels were reported as stranded, and there were some on Chickamacomico beach. The Tribune says the fleet is certainly at Hatteras, and an attack is expected at Newbern and Roanoke, perhaps Edenton, Elizabeth City and at other places.

From the Southern Coast.—AUGUSTA, GA., Jan 29.—The Savannah Republican of this morning says that six Federal gunboats are at Wall's cut, and seven at the head of Wilmington Island, commanding the channel of the river. On yesterday Commander Tatnall's fleet convoyed two steamers and flats towards Fort Pulaski with provisions. The enemy opened fire upon them, when a battle ensued, which lasted forty minutes. No damage sustained by our side. The provision boats and the steamer Sampson, on returning, were also fired upon. The latter was slightly damaged. The Fort is now fully provisioned for six months.

A letter from an officer at the Fort, says that the enemy cannot take the Fort by attack.

The Yankees are engaged in removing obstructions in the channel. They have other defences yet to pass.

The people of Savannah have a firm confidence in their ability to defend the city.

The Federal Fleet in the Savannah River.—The dispatch stating that six Federal vessels had obtained a position near Wilmington island, in the mouth of Savannah river, so as to cut off communication between Fort Pulaski and Savannah, has obtained confirmation here in official quarters.

This movement of the enemy, however, is considered to be of no serious importance, as it can scarcely be taken as a demonstration against Savannah, and, if intended to lay siege to the fort, is likely to prove futile and abortive. The way back of Little Tybee, through which the enemy has taken his position, has been open all the time.

We may add that, but a few days ago, a letter was received by an officer of the government here, from Com. Tatnall, anticipating such a movement of the enemy, and at the same time giving the strongest assurances that even should it occur the means and disposition of his defences were such as to exclude any reasonable doubt of the safety of Savannah.

The principal harbor defence is Fort Pulaski, of course, but higher up the river Fort Jackson, and some other fortifications command the approach to the city.

Rich. Examiner, 29th.

Should the Yankee ships succeed in passing above Wilmington Island, and proceeding on to the Savannah, they have still most serious difficulties in their way. *Fort Jackson* is on the Savannah, immediately above the point where they would enter it, while above that fort again there are batteries enough to make it a serious undertaking to proceed to Savannah.

When at Savannah, what have the Yankees attained? The people there will hold no intercourse with them. Were the trading Rhode Island Senator there with his vessels, he would find no one to open a trade with him. There is, indeed, nothing there. There is *no cotton* in Savannah, and the banks have transferred their valuables to the interior; so there is nothing for trade and little whereupon to employ the other predominant passion of the Yankees—*stealing.* They may burn Savannah. Well, let them if they can reach it. It is not as big as New York. When we do begin to retaliate, we can have larger cities than Savannah to burn.

Richmond Dispatch.

Secrecy Removed from the Military Bill.—RICHMOND, Jan. 28.—Congress to-day removed secrecy from the Military Bill.

It provides for the re-organization of companies, battalions and regiments, authorizing that in all cases of an election for officers, it shall be filled by regiments and battalions, as the case may be. In case vacancies occur after organization, the offices shall be filled by promotion.

Officers may also be appointed by the President to raise regiments, battalions and companies, but such officers are not to receive pay or compensation until the organization of their commands. If they fail in two months from date of appointment to raise regiments, battalions or companies, as the case may be, their appointment is to cease.

The Breaking of the Blockade.—Should the blockade be broken in a short time—say in ninety or a hundred days—what a terrible havoc it will play among extortioners in all branches of business! Cloths will drop down to a reasonable figure—and it will be found that there has been all along a great mistake. There had been a plenty of goods, but the holders were really ignorant of the fact! A vast variety of articles stored away for high prices will crawl out from their hiding places, and be offered to the public at moderate prices. The public will indeed be beset on all hands with the kind and obliging offers of holders who will sell them almost anything they need, at prices so reasonable as to amaze us all. We should not be surprised if the Salt Works would immediately supply some of the orders so long waiting to be supplied at the stipulated price of 75 cents per bushel! These orders are all of them now so far off on the file that it is impossible to reach them *so long as Salt is selling at Ten Dollars a bushel!* But let the blockade be raised, and these *seventy-five cents per bushel orders* will be filled immediately!

Richmond Dispatch.

We predict confidently that in three months after peace, there will not be found in the North any leading men, and very few editors, who will admit that they ever favored, or urged, or desired, a war with the South.

Charleston Courier.

LATEST NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Jan. 29.

Arrival of the Europa.—The steamer Europa sailed from Liverpool on the 11th, Queenstown 12th.

The Nashville was ready to sail from Southampton. The Tuscarora and another Federal vessel were there, watching her. The London Herald demands that the government interfere and allow the Nashville to get so many leagues from shore before the others leave port. There was strong feeling on this subject.

The reception of the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell created great excitement in England. The press congratulates the United States on her quiet and disgraceful back down.

The English Government still continues to make war preparations, and the feelings of the people about the stone fleet blockade are nearly as indignant as they were about the arrest of Mason and Slidell.

Pretty much the same feeling exists in France as in England. The stone fleet will be as hard to quiet as the other affair, and the United States has but little prospect of explaining that matter any way.

The Bourse rose one cent on receipt of the news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell.

A destructive earthquake recently visited Dresden.

The Confederate steamer Kate, from Charleston, arrived out at Nassau on the 18th, with the Stars and Bars flying at her mast head.

The tone of the European press is unfavorable generally to the North, and favorable to the South, and it is believed that recognition will speedily follow by both England and France.

At Liverpool the sales of cotton for the week amounted to 168,000 bales. The market was much agitated and prices had advanced ⅛. Fair Orleans 15½; Middlings 13⅛. Stock on hand 565,000, of which 248,000 were American. At Manchester sales were limited, holders demanding an advance.

A report reached Washington on Sunday, that a battle had been fought at Bowling Green, and that the Federals met with a bad defeat.—*Day Book.*

The Examiner's agent at Norfolk furnishes it with the following items from the N. Y. Herald of the 27th:

The rebels under Jackson have stopped the supplies coming to Washington from the West.

A resolution has passed the House of Representatives at Washington requesting information of the Secretary of War whether, and if so, by whom, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is placed under military protection.

A serious fire occurred recently in N. York, destroying ten buildings on Fulton and Pearl streets.

A general bankrupt law has been proposed at Washington.

Nothing definite has yet been received here from the Burnside expedition.

New York money market without change, but the great crisis continues without abatement. The Herald thinks the exports of specie will be $500,000 a week for the next six months.

The London Times understands that the English government has returned an answer to Lincoln's government, expressing gratification at the disavowal by the latter of the act of Wilkes, and making the Trent affair a precedent for the future action of the government.

The London Post announces that a thorough understanding has been arrived at with the American government.

The London News bitterly denounces the policy of the Times and Post.

In French official circles much gratification is expressed at the pacific termination of the Trent affair.

The Paris Moniteur, of the 11th inst., says that a feeling of profound regret and indignation has been aroused in England and France, by the vindictive act of the American Government, in destroying the port of Charleston.

The European Powers are seriously discussing the propriety of recognizing the Southern Confederacy in sixty days.

Lord Russell predicts that the fate of the American government is sealed, if January passes without some great victory.

Washington Items.—The nomination of Judge Swayne [of Ohio] as Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and of Peter H. Watson as Assistant Secretary of War, were confirmed to-day. The confirmation of John Tucker, of Philadelphia, as Assistant Secretary of War, was suspended.

The Military Committee of the Senate reported unanimously to-day in favor of the nomination of Daniel E. Sickles to a Brigadier Generalship. This removes all doubt of his confirmation by the Senate.

Major Lewis G. Arnold, Second U. S. artillery, was nominated and confirmed as a Brigadier General. Gen. Arnold is on duty at Fort Pickens, and will probably relieve Gen. Brown of his command of the post, as the latter is in ill health and needs a respite from duty, with a faint hope of preserving his life.—*N. Y. papers, 26th.*

Discharging Patients.—Such has been the improvement in the health of the patients in the N. C. Hospital on Perry street, that a large number have been lately discharged, and the spacious building which recently contained between two and three hundred invalids, has now only about one hundred left, and most of these are convalescent. The building adjoining this hospital, now completed, which has been fitted up in almost magnificent style, has suspended operations, on account of the inability to get patients. The health of our army is so excellent now that even one of these hospitals will not be filled with patients. The new hospital has been prepared at great expense, and is one of the most complete affairs of its kind in the South. We would much rather see no necessity for its use, but in case it should be, its patients will be fortunate in the advantages it offers.—*Petersburg Express.*

MEANS OF DEFENCE.—In case the Burnside expedition makes a descent upon our coast, it would be well for those in authority to follow the advice contained in the following from a Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg Express:—

"Much anxiety is felt by our people to hear further from the Burnside Piratical Expedition, which, it is now definitely ascertained, is to operate in the Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds, and

UNIONISTS IN THE SOUTH.

The Lincoln journals labor with untiring assiduity to maintain the long ago exploded falsehood of a Union party in the South, as if it were the most manifest and undeniable truth. They say there is a powerful Union feeling even in the heart of Secessia, and that all that is necessary to develope it is the presence of Federal troops. They undertake to draw a distinction between the Southern Government and the Southern people, and profess to believe that a large Union element exists among the masses, but is kept down under a reign of terror. Whether they believe what they say we do not pretend to decide It is safe, as a general rule, to conclude that they employ language only to deceive, but there is such a thing among habitual story-tellers as repeating a falsehood so often that they actually believe it themselves.

It may be so with the oft-repeated assertion that the old Union is still dear to the hearts of a large number of the Southern people. But there never was a more palpable and libellous falsehood. That, up to the period of Lincoln's proclamation, a majority of the people of Virginia and of the other border States was in favor of the Union, and determined to stand by it as long as they could with honor, no one denies. But, when that despot drew the sword, the Union party in the whole South ceased to exist, and the infernal malignity with which this war has been waged, has put the resurrection of Unionism beyond the reach of possibility. That party which stood by the old Union to the last has contributed as promptly and as largely to fill the ranks of our armies as the original advocates of secession; they have been foremost in the fight for independence, and they will be the last to surrender.

If ever there was a war of the people, a war in which the Government is but a mere agent and instrument of the people's will, it is the war of self-defence now waged by the Southern States. The people, in fact, have been ahead of their Government in perseverance and energy; the people have raised the armies, furnished the means, and made the sacrifices, which have thus far been followed by such extraordinary results. What evidence of deep devotion to the cause could they give which they have not given? The Northern journals constantly pretend that the South outnumbers them upon every battle-field, so that whilst the Federal armies number six hundred thousand men, they have feared for six months to make an advance in any direction. If this be true, how can they pretend that the great heart of the Southern people is not in this war? Our armies are made up of volunteers, and of volunteers who rushed with the loftiest enthusiasm to arms. There has been no compulsion, no conscription. Mothers have gladly given their sons, wives their husbands, and if there were weapons enough, the whole population would be in arms. A vast amount of the clothing and supplies of the army have been the free-will offerings of the Southern people. Women have given the very blankets from their beds to shelter our brave soldiers; the needles of the women have been as busy as the bayonets of our troops. There is not a church nor a family altar in the South which has not every day and every night sent up earnest prayers for the success of our cause. Nor is it our own Government which has shown by the suspension of the *habeas corpus*, and the violation of every political and civil right of the citizen, that it had reason to doubt the loyalty of the people. That has been left to the despotism at Washington, which can only retain its power by converting the citizens of the free States into slaves, and by keeping up large standing armies in those slave States which are still bound to the Union by the compulsion of cold steel. That is the only Union now left, and the only Union which can ever exist again between North and South. Subjugation, and not Union, is all that the Lincoln despotism itself expects. And in eternal resistance to that despotism the South will battle, till there is no longer a man within her borders capable of defending his country and his liberty.—*Richmond Dispatch.*

James McDonald, Esq.—We see, by announcements in the Examiner and Dispatch, that this gentleman, so long the popular editor of this paper, is recommended for the office of Clerk for the House of Representatives in the next Congress. It would be a good appointment. Mr. McDonald has talents and acquirements fully equal to the position, whilst his polite and agreeable manners would make him a most acceptable and popular officer. He is moreover, a gentleman of high character, who would reflect credit on the choice of the House, and in every respect meet the requirements of the place. We trust it may be the pleasure of the body to elect him their first Clerk.—*Lynchburg Virginian, of Jan. 27.*

Public Plunderers at the North.—The greatest consternation prevails among parties who have heretofore been prominent in obtaining contracts from the War Department It is understood to be the determination to annul all agreements that are tainted with fraud, or which have been obtained through favoritism or corruption. To this end, the Investigating Committee invite information from all persons who can substantiate their charges. The most powerful attempts will be made to ferret out and bring to justice any man who has been so base as to rob the nation in the hour of her greatest need. Any information may be communicated confidentially to Hon John Covode, who will use it to protect the Treasury. *Phila. Inquirer.*

The Expeditions.—The four Yankee expeditions by sea against the South, have as yet accomplished nothing important. Their equipment must have afforded an immense demand on the merchant marine of the Northern cities, and their conception may be probably due to Yankee cunning. There are none more rampant for putting down rebellion and annihilating the rebels than the owners of unemployed vessels in Portland, Boston, New Bedford, New York, and a host of Yankee ports. They shout for the Government and execrate the South to some purpose! The war is to them a harvest, the like of which they never had. Even the old whalers of New Bedford that were unfit for sea, were sold to great advantage to be used in the stone blockade! The mercenary ship owners have certainly done better with these projects than the Government. Like the offspring of Sin in Milton's "Paradise Lost," these heartless Yankees are eating into the very vitals of their own Government! Let them eat on!

Burnside's Armada.—The reports concerning this grand marine expedition have been so contradictory that people may well begin to doubt whether there is such an expedition at all—indeed the inland seas of the North State are in danger of losing their old reputation as realities and coming to be considered as merely imaginary creations of the vaporous brains of lake poets. We learned in childhood to respect with a sort of affectionate regard Old Pamlico, whose outlines we have traced so often on the map; but the dear old sound has fallen into the hands of those whose reports are like the tales of idiots, "full of *sound* and fury, signifying nothing." The "reliable gentleman" has never before so much damaged his own reputation; and he has thrown a mythical cloud over everything from the sea shore of North Carolina. It will be many days before he can get the public ear, and long will that many-headed citizen remain incredulous about news from "Pamlico Sound."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

From the Knoxville Register of the 28th.

THE FISHING CREEK DEFEAT.

We have conversed with a gentleman who left Gen. Crittenden's forces last Friday morning, who gives the following details of the battle and falling back of our forces. His statements may be relied on:

The attack made upon the Federals at Fishing Creek was determined upon in a council of war, at which all the regimental commanders were present, and was approved by all.

At one time during the fight, we had every reason to belive that the day was ours, and our subsequent defeat may be attributed to the mistaking of a regiment of the enemy for the 15th Mississippi, and a consequent order from Gen. Zollicoffer to cease firing. Gen. Zollicoffer riding forward towards the enemy, was shot and fell mortally wounded, throwing the regiments immediately around him into some confusion, which, as is always the case with imperfectly drilled troops, was difficult to suppress. The gallant Zollicoffer, in the very hour of death, did not forget his duty to his command, and he was heard to utter as he fell from his horse, *"I was mistaken, they are the enemy, charge them."* Had this command been heard by his men and they had charged, we probably would have had a victory instead of a defeat to chronicle. Our men continued from this time to fall back—the enemy who were in superior force pressing their advantage until further attempts to rally were useless, and our brave little army was ordered to make their way back to the camp, keeping in the woods as much as possible to prevent the artillery from damaging us. The fight raged nearly three hours without any cessation, a continual volley having been kept up by both armies.

Gen. Crittenden and staff were, during the greater part of the fight, immediately in the rear of the attacking force and in front of his reserve, and deported himself as a brave and gallant soldier. He it was in person who conveyed to Col. Cummings of the 19th Tennessee regiment, in the heat of the fight, the news of Gen. Zollicoffer's fall, and that as senior Colonel the command of the brigade fell upon him.

The enemy appearing in greater force in front of our works on the afternoon, a council of war was again assembled, and it was determined to abandon the position.

The forces having all crossed during the night, we took up our line of march for Monticello, where the army was halted until Tuesday morning, when order was in a measure again restored, and the march continued on in the direction of Carthage, on the Cumberland river.

It is but just to say that all the different field and staff officers conducted themselves with great bravery, and cheerfully suffered all the privations their commands were called upon to endure The loss of property is great, but does not reach the exaggerated reports first brought in, and in a few weeks the army will again be ready for the field.

AFFAIRS AT SAVANNAH.

From the Savannah Republican, Jan'y 29.

In common with our entire male population, we spent nearly the whole of yesterday in the streets. It was a day of intense interest. We saw no panic or undue excitement, notwithstanding the perils that seemed well calculated to appal a people who are not resolved to defend their homes to the last.

Early yesterday morning it was discovered by aid of the glass, that the enemy had brought forward and anchored a fleet of gunboats at the mouth of Wall's Cut, on the South Carolina side, just back of the obstructions, and about two miles from the main channel of the river. The fleet at the head of Wilmington Island remained in *statu quo*, and within a mile and three quarters of the river. It consists now of seven gunboats, whilst the fleet on the Carolina side numbers six. It will thus be seen that each commands the channel, and they are armed with guns of the longest range. They are also about opposite each other, thus exposing vessels to a double broadside attack.

Under this state of facts, it became evident that the duty of most pressing importance was to furnish Fort Pulaski, now about to be cut off, with an ample supply of provisions to subsist the garrison through all probable future contingencies. Accordingly, everything being made ready, between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer Ida, steamer Bartow, and a flat, laden with supplies, left the wharf for the fort, with the Confederate steamers Savannah, Com. Tatnall, Resolute, Capt. Jones, and Sampson, Capt. Kannard, as escort. The fleet proceeded down the river, the transports in advance, and the armed steamers a short distance in the rear. On nearing the point in the river commanded by the Federal gunboats, our fleet confidently expected the enemy to open upon them, but they passed in silence; not a shot was fired, the Yankees supposing that they would all get below, when they would run into the river and so permanently cut them off.

In this, however, they were disappointed. Having escorted the transports beyond the reach of harm, the Savannah and Resolute tacked about and made for the city, leaving the Sampson to see the unarmed steamers safe to the fort and back again.

No sooner had the two steamers turned their bows up stream than the Federal fleets, seeing they were about to be cheated, opened a terrific fire upon them, which was gallantly returned. A regular battle ensued, and for forty minutes the shot and shell rained around our little fleet, the latter often exploding directly over them, and the solid shot passing within a few feet of the men on deck. The fleet kept up a return fire with its rifled cannon and other guns of long range, but with what effect could not be ascertained over the wide space of marsh that intervened on either side Many of the enemy's shot passed some distance over and beyond our vessels. Strange as it may appear, not a vessel or a man on our side was damaged

The fort is now fully provisioned for six months. An officer writes us under date of yesterday:

"All we ask is, if we are cut off, deliver us as soon as possible. We will hold out as long as mortals can stand hunger. They CANNOT *take the fort by any attack;* we can only be *starved* out. It rests with our friends in Georgia—on the main—to deliver us from this thraldom. Tell our friends in Savannah and the interior, that we are here to hold the fort, and as long as there is a morsel left, we will defend it. Georgia never disgraced herself in Virginia and must not do it at home."

The return trip of the Sampson and the two unarmed steamers was as perilous as that of their predecessors The Yankee fleets poured their iron hail and fire upon the little craft, but with all steam on and hurling defiant shots at the enemy in return, they passed gallantly for two miles or more under the missiles of the enemy. In good time they all came up to their wharves and were welcomed by the immense crowds that filled up the dock and balconies throughout the day

The Sampson was struck by four English rifle shell, two passing through her, a third lodging on her deck, and a fourth exploding in her store room, breaking up things around generally, but damaging no one. Her machinery was unhurt and she plowed gallantly through.

This feat of provisioning Fort Pulaski is one of the most brilliant of the war. It placed a large and noble garrison under a fire from the enemy as terrific as any on record. All honor to our glorious little navy, its lion-hearted commander, and the gallant officers and men who sail under his flag!

Our friends abroad will feel anxious to know the prospect before us. Our conclusion, from the present status of affairs, is, that notwithstanding the Federal vessels are still beyond the obstructions, the removal of the latter is but a work of time. This done, they can readily come in on the high tide and take their position in the main channel of the river. This will place them some five miles below the city, the passage to which will be disputed desperately by Fort Jackson, three miles below, a formidable earthwork on the opposite side of the river, and our gallant little navy. We hope these will be sufficient to repel the invaders, and if not, we shall be prepared to give them a strong fight on their approach to the city. Arrangements are progressing for this purpose, and will be ready in time.

They may shell us for several hours and set the town on fire in a number of places, but we apprehend no serious consequences in these respects. It is the opinion of able military men, who are entirely familiar with the situation, that the city cannot be taken, if its inhabitants will but stand firmly to their posts and do their duty. All depends upon this, and we should make up our minds to look the danger sternly in the face and prepare to meet it with all the means that God has placed in our power. It is no time for idlers, cavillers or croakers—the sooner such people get out of the city the better it will be for us.

FROM THE CAMP.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP NEAR UNION MILLS, VA.,
COMPANY C, 23d REG'T N. C. VOLS.
Jan'y 26, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—I send you a list of the deaths in Co. C, Montgomery Vols., with some remarks, and a request that you publish.

We left Troy on the 6th June last, numbering all told 100, and arrived at Garysburg on the 11th, where we remained till the 2d of Aug. While here the measles prevailed to a great extent not only in our company but the whole camp. There were sixty odd cases in our company. John C Teal, who had the measles, took pneumonia as he was recovering and died on 20th July. He left a wife and two little children to mourn his loss.

Wm. H Andrews, who had measles also, went home on sick furlough and died at his father's, on the 16th Aug., of fever, leaving a large family and friends and relatives at home and in his company to shed the tear of sorrow over the young and patriotic boy of 16 years. There were no other deaths in N. C.

On the 2d of Aug. we left Garysburg for Manassas, in company with Capts. Webb and Farris, and arrived at Petersburg that evening. We were told the way out to a beautiful and shady grove where there was plenty of good cool water, and that there would be a supper prepared for us in a short time. This was all very acceptable particularly the water and shade, for the August sun was extremely hot

On arriving at the place designated we found a beautiful grove, with good water and a long table, which was soon covered with the substantials of life. The men were marched to the table where they did eat and were full.

Though this supper was good, plentiful and thankfully received, yet it was nothing compared to the dinner given us at Greensboro' last June. God bless the ladies of Greensboro'. They will ever be remembered and cared for by us.

About 10 we left for Richmond and arrived at the depot at that place about 12 o'clock. Here we were truly in the dark as to where we should lodge the balance of the night. It was not long before we learned there was a large empty tobacco house close by that had been used on similar occasions We were marched in and remained till next morning.

On the 7th of Aug. we succeeded in getting transportation for Manassas and on the next morning started.

But during the 6 days' stay several of our men had got sick and had to be left. One who was left, Harris Y Futrel, died on the 29th Aug. of fever. He had been faithful in performing his duties as a soldier up to the time of being sick.

We arrived at Manassas on the night of the 8th Aug. about 10 or 11. Next morning we marched out 2 miles east to Camp Wigfall, where we joined our Regiment for the first time, having been left at Garysburg on account of the measles. This was a very pretty location, well watered, and had all the appearance of being healthy But we did not enjoy it long; on the 23d the regiment moved east 8 miles to Camp Ellis, where good water was scarce and the ground was too low for health. At this Camp we had a good deal of sickness and lost 3 men.

Thos. White, a good soldier and a kind-hearted young man, died on 2d Sept. of diptheria.

W. C. Robinson, a young man ready and willing at all times to do duty, who had the love and confidence of his brother soldiers, died on the 26th Sept. of fever.

N T. Hall, who had married after volunteering and just before starting in defence of his country, died on 29th Sept of fever

On the 22d the regiment left Camp Ellis and went 8 miles towards Occoquan, where it only staid about 2 weeks, and then went north 1 or 2 miles and staid only 2 days. Then north, some 3 or 4 miles, or about one mile from Fairfax station, on the road towards Fairfax Court House, where it remained up to the night of the 15th Oct., the time of our retreat. About this time our sick were sent back to Manassas and from there to different Hospitals, where some of them have died.

E. D. Hall died at Richmond on 2d Nov. of fever.

Danl. P. Leach died at Charlottesville on 1st Dec'r of pneumonia. He was a recruit of the 9th Sept. He had come all the way from Louisiana to join our company. He was born and raised in Moore. He died before learning much of the life of a soldier, but not before making friends in his company.

Since we have been at this Camp we have only lost one, so far as we know.

L. H. Wallace died at Manassas on the 12th inst., of fever. Wallace had been a true and faithful man in the camp and has left his brother soldiers to mourn his loss.

We now have several off at hospitals very sick but have not received any official notice of any other deaths.

This is a trying time on the men out here. We have a hard time on picket. It is bad enough in camp, but nothing compared with going on picket. Since we have been here we have been in the advance Infantry and had to go out on picket duty. And sometimes we have gone in the advance of the cavalry on picket. One time we stood up face to face in full view of the enemy 48 hours; in 3 days and nights our company held posts on picket in full view of the yankees. This was about one mile north east of Mason's Hill and about the 10th of September.

This in time of peace would be a desirable place to live at. The location is beautiful. There was then a tolerably good house upon it, and some very fine corn just beginning to mature. It overlooks all that Potomac country, Arlington Heights, Washington City and as far down as below Alexandria. We could see the Capital in Washington City, and the very roof that sheltered Lincoln's head, with a flag fluttering in the breeze over it. And many flags in other parts of the city. At Alexandria we could see houses and flags also, and the boats passing up and down the river. All this we looked upon with the eagerness of half starved men, not for something to eat, for we had that, but for the time and move to fight. We wanted to take down those flags, they looked too daring, and we were spoiling for a fight.

I said we went out on picket, regiment relieving regiment every 24 hours, holding posts by companies. The first 24 hours we were out, the yankees were firing by squads at some of the companies all the time. But the distance was too great, for they did no damage. One of our men exploded a cap at one who was crawling up to shoot him. I guess if that gun had fired there would have been one yankee less.

We have not yet gone into our winter quarters, and the probability is we will not soon. It is true we are at work putting up cabins, but the inclemency of the weather, the great scarcity of building timber, and the extent of the mud, will retard the progress too long for us to be much benefitted. The most of us are in cabins here, such as they are. They are not good.

A few days ago this was the muddiest country I ever saw. It was almost impossible to get about. And it would be just as bad now if it could thaw a little. We have a light snow or hail every few days. The weather is now fair for the first time in 8 or 10 days.

We are trying to put up our winter quarters on the side of Bull Run towards and in a few miles of Manassas. Wind high and cold, cold, cold.

Truly yours,

C. J. COCHRAN, Capt.
Co. C, 23d Reg't N. C. Troops.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Donations from the Carthage Soldiers' Aid Society for the benefit of Capt W P Martin's and Capt John M Kelly's companies, to-wit: Mrs T B Tyson 8 soldier's military caps, 3 jeans coats, 2 prs pants, 2 vests, 4 prs flannel drawers, 2 prs woolen gloves, 2 havelocks, 1 bed tick, 1 comfort, 10 lbs butter, 10 doz eggs, 1 box sausages, &c; Mrs N T Smith 1 blanket, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 1 pr socks, 1 pillow; Mrs W D Smith 2 prs socks; Mrs K C Chisholm 1 pr socks; Mrs Geo Fooshee 1 quilt, 5 blankets, 10 prs socks, 2 towels, 1 package sage and pepper; Mrs Lewis Phillips 2 blankets, 2 prs pants, 3 prs socks, 4 prs cuffs, bundle patches and thread, pepper and sage; Mrs Elizabeth Womble 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Miss Ruhama Cheek 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Mary A Phillips 2 prs socks; Mrs Neill Tyson 1 blanket, 8 prs socks; Servant Lucy Ellen 1 blanket; Servant Hager lot pepper; Mrs L J Dowd 1 military cap; Mrs John C Jackson 2 quilts, 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Jane Shields 1 quilt, 2¼ yds cloth; Mrs Z B Moore 1 towel; Mary Walden 2 prs socks; John Murchison 1 blanket; Mrs Arch'd Shields 2 prs socks; Miss Hannah Shields 1 towel; Mrs L S Phillips 1 quilt, 1 towel; Mrs J H Phillips 1 quilt, 1 towel; Mrs Robt Paschall 1 quilt, 1 towel, pepper; Mrs Allen Phillips 1 quilt, 1 towel; Mrs Lydia Shields 1 quilt; Miss Mary Shields 1 towel; Miss Sophrina Shields 1 towel, Mrs A A McPhail 1 quilt, 1 towel; Mrs Bruce Brady 1 quilt, 1 towel; Mrs M G Campbell 1 quilt; Miss M A Campbell 1 quilt; Mrs D M Sinclair 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Miss Eugenia Harrington 1 blanket; Mrs Amanda McWinnin 1 quilt; Mrs Thos Lindley 1 quilt; Mrs Alvin Barber 1 quilt, 1 blanket, 1 towel; Mrs John Elkins 1 quilt, 1 coverlet; Mrs Wade Elkins 1 pr socks, lot sage; Miss Rebecca Elkins 1 quilt; Mrs William Kloss 1 quilt; Mrs Neill McPherson 1 quilt, 1 towel; Mrs Martha Hammons 2 prs socks; Mrs Jos B Muse 1 pr socks; Miss Lydia 1 pr socks; Miss S J Jenkins 2 prs cuffs; Miss Winny Jenkins 1 pr cuffs; 1 Military cape; Mrs W T Jenkins 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 2 pr knit drawers; Mrs Henry McIver 1 blanket, 3 prs socks; Mrs Geo C Councilman 1 towel; Miss Betty Barrett 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Miss Nanny Marsh 1 pr socks; Mrs Lewis Lawhon 1 pr pants, 1 pr gloves, military over-coat; Mrs Tempy Lacock 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 pr suspenders; Mrs F J Ray and Mrs E McCaskill 1 bedtick; A R Wadsworth 1 pr shoes; Garner Manees 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks; Elizabeth Manees 1 pr pants; Miss Lydia Biddle 1 pr socks; Mrs Wm Caddell 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 1 pr socks; Mrs E Burns 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs J S Gordon 2 quilts, 2 prs socks, 2 prs gloves; Mrs Noah Brewer 1 quilt; Mrs Elizabeth Cole 1 comfort, 1 towel, 2 prs socks, 1 shirt; Mrs Amos Jessup 1 coat, 1 pr drawers, 5 doz eggs, lot sage and pepper, Miss Sue Hollingsworth 1 pr pants; Miss Mary A Brown 4 prs cuffs; Miss P T Warner 1 bushel turnips; Miss M R Jackson 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 3 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 pillow and case, 1 towel, 1 pr cuffs; Mrs Martha Oats 3 prs socks, 2 towels, 1 pr gloves, 1 pillow and case, spice, ginger, pepper, salve, alum, thread and needles; Miss Sarah Oats 2 prs socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 comfort; Miss Julia Ann Oats 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr scissors; Mrs Mary A McBryde 3 prs socks; Mrs Nelly Cole 1 pr socks, 2 towels, Miss Elizabeth Cole 1 pr socks, 1 towel; Miss Lucinda Cole needles and thread; Mrs Wm L Davis 2 prs pants, 2 prs socks, 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 1 neck hdkf; Miss Ann Moore 4 prs gloves, 3 prs socks, 2 pr cuffs; Mrs Daniel B Currie turnips, peas and cabbage; Saml Vick turnips and potatoes; Mrs Catharine Jackson 1 coat, 1 vest, 1 pr pants, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr socks, 1 pr shoes; Mrs Neill McLauchlin, Sr. 3 prs socks; Miss Christian Kelly 1 pr pants, 1 pr cuffs, 1 neck comfort; Mrs Mary R Campbell 2 prs cuffs; Mr T B Tyson 1 pr boots, 1 bbl pickled cabbage, 30 lbs smoking tobacco; J J McIntosh 1 bbl pickled cabbage; Mrs Nancy Graham 1 quilt, 1 pr gloves; Mrs Evander Kelly 1 bed-tick; Mrs Rachael and Jane Dowdy 1 quilt, 1 shirt, 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves, 1 neck comfort; Mrs Loudy Sowell 1 pr socks; Miss Isabella Sowell 1 pr socks; Miss Mary McDuffie 1 pr socks; Miss Kate McDuffie 1 pr socks, 1 blanket; Miss Effy McDuffie 1 pr socks; Miss Ann McDuffie 1 pr socks; Miss Christian McDuffie 1 pr socks; Miss Sarah B Deaton 1 pr socks, 1 towel, ball sewing thread; Miss M L Britt 1 pr socks, sage and pepper; Miss Ann Britt 1 pr socks, 1 towel; Miss Jenet McIver 1 coverlet; Miss Sarah Morrison 1 pr socks; Mrs B P Person 6 yds jeans cloth; Mrs Ruffin Wollas 1 pr pants; Mrs N T Smith 1 pr pants, 1 pr gloves; Rachael Goins 2 yarn shirts, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks; Catharine Brown 1 quilt, 1 pr gloves, 1 pr socks, 1 pr pants; Juno, servant of J C Buie, pepper and sage; Miss M M Buie 2 prs socks; Miss S E Buie 1 pr socks, cherry bark; Mrs Jas W McDonald 1 yarn over-shirt; Danl Campbell 1 pr drawers; H H Martin 1 coat, 1 pr pants, 1 pr drawers, 1 pr socks, 1 shirt, 1 vest; Miss E A Jackson 4 prs socks; Mrs James C Davis, Sr, 1 vest, 1 pr socks, 3 towels, 2 pillow cases; Miss Sarah Shaw 1 neck comfort; Miss Sarah Black 2 prs socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss F A Black 1 socks. Also by the Society, 17 prs pants, 9 vests, 7 shirts, 1 pr drawers, 5 coats

James C Davis, Sr, $5; Dr J Shaw $5; Alex Kelly $5; Thos B Tyson $5; Dr H Turner $5; J M Campbell $2; W T Jenkins $1; N McLauchlin, Sr. 50 cts, A A Ray 50 cts; A Currie, Sr, 50 cts; A McCollum 2 blankets; Alex Black $1; John Underwood $1; J M N Ferguson $1; H Leach $2; Geo S Cole $2; D McLauchlin 1 quilt; H Wadsworth $2; N Cameron $1; A Jessup $1; K Matheson $2; Dr A M McDonald $2; Danl B Currie $1; K C Chisholm $1; H McIver $3; M M Fry $1; A R Wadsworth $1; D B Currie $1; A Jones $1; William McLeod $2; L Kelly $1; W C Campbell $1; G L Councilman $1.

MARY TYSON, Treasurer.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Contributions for the Soldiers, by the "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society" at Little's Mills, Richmond County:

By Mrs M E Austin 5 prs gloves, 1 pr socks, 1 blanket, 1 shirt, 1 lot red pepper; Mrs N T Bowden 1 bed comfort, 1 pr drawers, 1 shirt, 1 pr pants, 1 quilt, 5 prs socks, 1 neck comfort; Miss Cornelia Bowden 1 pr socks, 1 pr pillow slips, 1 pr gloves; Master Thomas O Bowden 1 lot slippery elm bark; Mrs W F Brookshire 6 prs socks, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers; Mrs Jno F Ledbetter 1 new quilt, 1 pillow, 1 pillow slip, 7 prs socks, $13 worth of woolen cloth; Mrs Wm LeGrand 1 pr socks; Mrs J P Little 1 pr woolen pants, $4 91 in cloth; Miss Lizzie Little 2 prs socks; Miss Sallie Little 2 prs socks; Mrs E Little 9 prs socks, 3 shirts, 3 pillow slips, 2 towels, 1 package old linen, bandages, sage; Mrs B F Little 1 cotton mattress, 4 prs drawers, 1 pr socks, 2 shirts, 1 blanket, 2 net jackets, 6 prs merino gloves, 1 gross buttons, 4 testaments, 1 cake mutton suet, ½ gallon strained honey, 1 lot slippery elm bark, $6 worth woolen cloth; Mrs M B McRae 6 prs socks, 2 prs drawers, 1 lot red pepper, 1 cotton mattress; Miss Julia A McRae 1 pr woolen gloves; Mrs C A Patterson 1 lined blanket, 6 shirts, 1 pr woolen pants, 1 pr woolen gloves, 4 prs socks, 1 pillow, 1 dressing gown, bandages and old linen, 1 paper sage, 1 lb candles, 1 lot of sage by Fanny, servant of Mrs Patterson; Mrs L S Powell 1 lined blanket, 1 pr pillows, 1 pr pillow slips, 2 towels, 1 pr sheets, 1 bundle linen, lot of sage and mustard, 1 doz phials; Miss Jennie Powell 2 prs socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Julia Powell 1 pr socks, 1 neck comfort; by Hettie servant of Mrs L S Powell 1 lined blanket, 1 roll of bandages, 1 pr gloves; Mrs E J Robinson 2 lined blankets, 1 shirt, 2 feather pillows, 2 pillow slips, 1 towel, 4 prs socks, 1 cake soap, 1 bundle red pepper, 1 bundle sage, 1 pr drawers, 1 bundle old linen, 2 lung protectors, 1 mattress tick, 1 pr knit gloves; Mrs E and Mrs P N Stanbeak 1 cotton mattress, 3 sheets, 5 pillows, 5 pillow slips, 1 lined blanket, 3 prs drawers, 3 woolen service jackets, 3 prs woolen pants, 2 towels, 18 prs socks, 2 prs gloves, 1 bottle and 1 box mustard, 2 lbs mutton suet, 1 shirt, 1 comfort, 1 bundle corn starch, 1 do boiled flour, 1 bottle blackberry wine, 1 do clarified honey, 1 over-coat, 2½ yds osnaburgs, 2 yds sheeting.

Articles made up by the Society, the material being furnished by contributions: 9 woolen coats, 20 pairs woolen pants, 20 pairs woolen gloves.

Contributions in money: N T Bowden $4; Homer LeGrand $4; W F Brookshire $5; John P Little $10; Redick Bowden $3; R J Powell $2; Wm P Stanbeck $4; B F Little $23.

B. F. L. Agent.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Died, at his father's residence in Cumberland County, on Friday the 17th inst., JAMES A. CULBRETH, aged about 18 years. Thus the beauty and pride of life with all its vigor and animation have been severed by the irresistible monster—Death.

The subject of this memoir, like many other noble and patriotic sons of our land, forsaking all the comforts and pleasures of home, bid adieu to Father, Brothers and Sisters, shouldered his musket and went forth to battle and to victory for his country and country's rights. He volunteered with Capt. Blocker, in the Cumberland Plough Boys; his Company was immediately ordered to Western Virginia, and where, no doubt, from the many privations and hardship of the army, he contracted the disease which terminated his life. His Company having been ordered back to Petersburg, he was granted a furlough to visit his sweet home again and loved ones there. He came home, was taken sick and died in a very short time—very unexpectedly to all his family and friends. In his death the army has been deprived of a brave and noble-hearted soldier, and the bereaved family an irreparable loss. James was a good boy, loved by all who knew him. He professed religion and joined the Methodist E. Church when very young, lived a pious and exemplary life up to his death, and bid fair to make a useful man. But he is gone—gone to the spirit land. The cares and turmoils of earth will no longer perplex and discomfort him. War and its ravages will never again trouble him. The sounding drum or the crash of arms and the roar of cannon will be heard by him no more forever—all hushed and silent. And while his remains lie silently in the grave by the side of a pious and devoted mother, his spirit we hope is tuning his harp of gold to sing praises in endless days around the throne of God and the Lamb. May the bereaved family all try to meet him there. In this great loss and sore affliction we would min submit to this dispensation of a wise Providence, being firmly convinced that in our irreparable loss is his eternal gain.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a meeting held by the Officers and Privates of the 'Chatham Boys" at Camp Vance, N. C., on the 21st Jan'y 1862, Capt John R. Lane was called to the Chair, and Henry C. Albright requested to act as Secretary.

On motion of Henry C. Lane, A. R. Johnson and F. A. Mathews were appointed a Committee to draft suitable resolutions, to the memory of our deceased comrade in arms, JOSIAH J. WHITE.

Whereas, It has pleased the Disposer of events, to remove from our midst, our much esteemed fellow-soldier, therefore

Resolved, That in the death of our friend, this Company has lost another of its worthy member; and the Southern Confederacy a brave and patriotic soldier, who has ever proved himself a bold and fearless defender of the cause in which we are engaged.

Resolved, That we cherish with tenderness, the memory of our noble comrade in arms; and, that we extend to the family and friends of the deceased, our heartfelt sympathies, in this their sore bereavement.

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and Fayetteville Observer, with the request that the Raleigh Standard and Age copy.

JOHN R. LANE, Pres't.

H. C. ALBRIGHT, Sec'y.

Hillsboro' Military Academy.

THIS Institution will be re-opened under efficient management on Wednesday, March 5th. The services of officers having been permanently secured no further interruption of duties need be apprehended.

For circulars stating new terms, &c., address "Superintendent H. M. A.," Hillsboro', N. C.

Jan'y 30, 1862. 95-2m

$65 BOUNTY.

Fifteen Recruits Wanted for the Army of the Potomac.

SIXTY-FIVE DOLLARS bounty will be paid to each of FIFTEEN RECRUITS to enlist for the WAR, in the 3d Reg't N. C. State Troops, stationed at Acquia Creek. Apply at the Railroad Office, to D. McR. O'Hanlon, or

H. W. HORNE,
Lt. Co. C, 3d N. C. S. T.

Jan'y 20, 1862. 92tf

Twenty-five Men Wanted

FOR a Company of LIGHT ARTILLERY in the Provisional Army of the Confederate States. The term of service, during the war. The Company will go into camp at Richmond in eight or ten weeks and into actual service late in the Spring. Pay $12 per month, and a bounty of $50 when sworn into service.

Any one desirous of entering the service can find me at the Court House, or in my absence Mr. John W. Baker, Jr., will act for me.

GEO. B. BAKER.

Dec. 9, 1861. 79tf

NORTHERN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Jan. 30.—From the Baltimore Sun of the 28th, the Philadelphia Press, and other late Northern papers, says the Day Book, we make up our selections:

The government at Washington has inaugurated measures for the relief of prisoners of war. Bishop Ames and ex-Governor Fish, of New York, have been appointed to visit the rebel States. The following is the order of Secretary Stanton:

"WASHINGTON, Jan. 27, 1862.—Rev. Bishop Ames, of the M. E. Church, and ex-Gov. Fish, of New York, have been appointed to visit the prisoners in captivity at Richmond and elsewhere, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the authorities having them in custody, to relieve their necessities at the expense of the U. S. Government in pursuance of an order heretofore made on the subject. The Commissioners will signify without delay their acceptance or refusal by telegraph, and report themselves at Washington."

Both commissioners have accepted, and will accompany another quota of rebel prisoners to Richmond.

The U. S. House Committee have decided to report against abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

From Utah.—GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 23.—Delegates assembled here on the 22d inst., and drew up a State Constitution, to be submitted to Congress. Utah demands admission into the Union.

The Danish bark Jurgen, from Rio, bound for Havana, with five thousand bags of coffee, was seized on the morning of the 25th inst. by the Federal ship Morning Star, and ordered to Philadelphia.

In Baltimore the price of Rio coffee is 18@30 cts. per pound. In New York, on the 27th inst., sales were made of eight hundred bags, at 32 cts. per pound. Mess pork is held at 12c.; sugar 7½c.

The Ordnance Department.—A change has just taken place in the Ordnance Department of Washington, which still further illustrates the sagacity of our new Secretary of War. The position of Chief has been occupied since August last by Brig. Gen. Ripley, an officer who has been in the service for forty-seven years. He has been replaced by Brevet-Major Alexander B. Dyer, a much younger and more active officer, who graduated at West Point in 1837. He stands at the head of the captains of ordnance in the Army List of September 1861.

The Stone Blockade.—The Northern papers say that the London Times reiterates "its denunciations of the stone blockade of Charleston harbor, and says among the crimes which have disgraced the history of mankind it would be difficult to find one more atrocious than this. Even the fierce tribes of the desert will not destroy the well which gives life to the enemy."

LATER.—Northern papers of the 29th have been received at Norfolk. They bring news of the Burnside Expedition. A special dispatch to the Examiner gives the following as official from Gen. Burnside to the Dep't. at Washington.

HEADQUARTERS,
DEPARTMENT NORTH CAROLINA,
HATTERAS INLET, Jan. 25, 1862.

The expedition left Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning, January 11th, at ten o'clock, and proceeded at once to sea. Owing to fogs Sunday we made little progress. Monday, the 13th, the weather cleared, with a heavy wind and rough sea, which caused the vessels to labor heavily. Some were obliged to cast loose from vessels they were towing; most of them passed over the bar and anchored inside the harbor, escaping the severe gale of Monday and Tuesday nights.

The propeller City of New York ran on the bar at the entrance to the harbor. Owing to the severe weather and the want of small boats, we could render her no assistance. She was loaded with stores, which were lost.

We were disappointed in finding experienced pilots at Hatteras. An accident occurred in the effort to relieve the City of New York, by which a boat was swamped, losing the lives of Col. Allen, of the Ninth New Jersey regiment, and his surgeon, and the mate.

This appears to be incomplete. "Additional Particulars" are given as follows, but whether collected from Burnside's report or rumors we cannot tell:—

The steamer Pocahontas went ashore two miles from Hatteras Saturday night. She broke in three pieces. Out of ninety horses on board, twelve were saved.

The steamer Louisiana, ashore at Hatteras inlet, is considerably damaged, but may be got afloat.

The bark Voltigeur is ashore at the inlet; cargo safe. The vessel cannot, probably, be gotten off.

The City of New York struck on the bar on the 13th, broke and went to pieces next day. Nothing saved except officers and crew.

A schooner with coal, and a barge, were also lost

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING. FEBRUARY 3, 1862.

REPORTS.—The "reliable gentleman" has been very active of late. Within a few days, besides his various accounts of the Burnside fleet being at Hatteras, and then of its not being there, he has brought news of the loss of between thirty and forty of the fleet; of the capture of St. Louis, Missouri, by Gen. Price; of a great Confederate victory at Bowling Green, and consequent panic among the Lincolnites in Washington; of a smaller Confederate success at James's Island, near Apalachicola, Florida; and of the capture of Gen. Jeff. Thompson in Missouri by the yankees.

Some little of all this is true, we doubt not—that is, several of Burnside's fleet were lost, enough to keep him three weeks idle, though perhaps not thirty or forty. We are thankful for so much. See the news heads for particulars.

As to the number of ships at Hatteras, a sea captain arrived at Charleston from Baltimore, by way of Hatteras on Sunday the 26th, informs the Courier that there were then 3 steam gun-boats inside and from 25 to 30 vessels outside of Hatteras. This is probably correct, rather than the stories of 100, 125, and even 175 vessels there. The Northern accounts show that several have been lost, and that 18 or 20 are still missing, supposed to be lost.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.—Among the latest Northern articles on this expedition, is one from a leading Republican paper, the N. Y. Commercial, which attributes the failure of the Yankees to push their capture of Hatteras further, to the want of light draft vessels, which the Burnside expedition supplies. But the Commercial shows remarkable ignorance in such statements as the following:—

The expedition can enter Roanoke river, and proceed to Weldon, North Carolina, 150 miles from its mouth, which, in consequence of the obstruction of a fall, is the limit to steamboat navigation.

The Neuse river—pronounced as if spelled Nuse—is, next to Cape Fear, the largest navigable stream in North Carolina. It is navigable for steam boats from its mouth, which is at the lower part of Pamlico Sound, to Waynesborough, N. C, a distance of more than 100 miles.

Weldon seems peculiarly situated for an attack. It is easy of access, and when gained, can be as formidably entrenched as Manassas

CONVENTION DOCUMENTS.—A friend has sent us several more of the printed documents.

The Stay Law.—The Ordinance introduced by Mr. Badger, proposes to repeal all of the Stay Law except the 14th and 15th sections; to revive all laws repealed by that law; and to restore the powers and proceedings of all courts and magistrates. Provided, that property levied on shall be appraised at its fair cash valuation by sworn appraisers, and not sold at less than that valuation; if no one will purchase at that valuation, the levy to be returned and a *ven ex* may issue as usual.

Judge Ruffin's report from the Committee proposes to amend this by confining the appraisement to property levied on by *fi. fa.* from courts of record or equity, and providing that the property may be sold at not less than two thirds of its value. And exempting persons in the army from suit for debt.

We learn from the Spirit of the Age that Mr Badger's proposed ordinance has been rejected.

An ordinance introduced by Mr. McDuffie to charter a company with a capital of $1,500,000, to build a rail road between Fayetteville and Florence, S. C.; the charter of the Western railroad company to be and constitute the charter of this company, with the proper interpolations. To be organized when $50,000 shall have been subscribed and $1 per share paid in.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO SOLDIERS.—As we have heretofore stated, we are willing to take the trouble to set up the long lists of Contributions, and to give them the considerable space they occupy, because we know that they serve as a constant reminder to every one of our readers of the inestimable amount of good they can do to the glorious cause by uniting in the movement, even to the amount of a pair of socks, or a package of sage, or a pound of soap, or other such articles which the exposed and gallant soldier cannot get at all in camp, or if at all, at a fabulous price. We do not think that the world has ever seen so noble and persistent an exhibition of patriotism as these contributions furnish. And we glory in the fact that in amount North Carolina heads the list of all the States. And why does the reader think she heads the list? In our opinion there is but one explanation. She claims to be as patriotic as any of her Southern sisters, but not more so. She is manifesly not so rich as some of them. But her newspapers have, with far more readiness and regularity than those of other States, published these long lists of contributions, keeping the minds of their readers ever alive to the subject. For ourselves, we believe that we have done more substantial good to the cause in this way than by all the editorials we have printed since the war began; for we think we have thus brought forth thousands of garments for the comfort of our suffering soldiers.

We should not again have referred to this matter but for the reception of a private letter enclosing one of the lists which we publish to day, from which we make the following extract:—

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—The above is a list of articles which as agent of the "Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society" I have just delivered into the hands of the Quartermaster at Wilmington, to be distributed wherever needed, among our soldiers. I dislike to troutle you with the publication, particularly when your columns are pressed with matter of far greater interest to your readers generally; but I forward them for publication believing that the effect is of good tendency in the cause. I do so too without the request of the Ladies of the Society, but they have manifested so much zeal in behalf of our soldiers, that I think I am warranted in thus acting. The only cry with them is, "what can we do?" "what will we have them do for our soldiers?" Tell them what is required, and they are ready to divide their own family comforts if necessary to effect the object.

BEAUTIFUL WEAPON.—A few days ago we were shown one of a number of rifles finished at the C. S. Armory here. It is much the same, in general appearance, as the U. S. rifle for some years past made at Harper's Ferry and at Springfield, Mass.; but for certain improvements, in the matter of sword bayonet, Maynard primer, and perfection of finish in all parts, it must be pronounced very far superior. The back-sights are set for 300 and 500 yards.

Altogether, we think it the handsomest specimen of small arms, rifle or musket, we have ever seen—reflecting the greatest credit upon all concerned in its manufacture.

HOME-MADE PLOWS.—See the advertisement of Mr. Bryan Tyson of Moore county. Let our farmers use plows of home manufacture. Indeed it may be doubted whether they will be able to get any other sort.

HOME MANUFACTURES AGAIN.—We have seen a first-rate Sieve made by Mr. Curtis Gilbert of Sampson county, of which he brought a parcel to town a few days ago and sold them to Mr. W. N. Tillinghast, at whose store they may be seen till sold again. Instead of wire, which the yankees use, they are made of horse hair, and with a little more attention to the polish of the white oak frame, would be decidedly the handsomest sieves we have ever seen.

WHISKEY DISTILLERIES.—It is stated that an Ordinance has been introduced by Mr. Mitchell, and has passed its 2d reading, requiring distillers to get license from the County Court, and to pay a tax on every gallon distilled. This will give the Courts power to prevent distilling in counties where grain is scarce.

"UNIONISTS IN THE SOUTH."—We copy elsewhere an article from the Richmond Dispatch, an ardent original secession paper, not only because it is just to those of opposite politics before the beginning of this revolution, and therefore pleasant, but in hopes that it may be read with profit by those in this State who agreed with the Dispatch in the days of Secession and Union parties. "The Lincoln journals" are not the only journals which "labor with untiring assiduity to maintain the long ago exploded falsehood of a Union party in the South." Their views are taken at second hand from journals printed at the South. The Lincoln journals, as the Dispatch says, declare that there is "a powerful Union feeling in the heart of Secessia, and that all that is necessary to develop it is the presence of Federal troops." Who told them so? Their assertions tally almost literally with those of "A Traveler" in the Richmond Examiner as to North Carolina, and of other "Travelers" through other sections in other papers of that class. These assertions are not only, as the Dispatch declares, "palpable and libellous falsehoods:" they are damaging falsehoods, for though they are manufactured merely for party or personal purposes at home, they go to the North and encourage our foes to the prosecution of their wicked war upon the South.

There are one or two Editors in North Carolina who make a sort of attempt to justify or excuse the foul libels of a "Traveler," and they do it on the ground that this or that county has not so many men in the field in proportion to its population as some other county. These apologists appear to have forgotten the lesson taught in the extract which we recently copied from Rollin's History wherein the Roman General, Paulus Æmilius, very plainly and pointedly denied the right of *any one who staid at home* to advise him as to the management of his army in the field. We think that a little consideration would teach these Editors, that to be qualified to speak against counties which have not as many men in the field as they think ought to be there, *the Editors themselves should speak from the field*, especially if their presence in the field would tend to remove the reproach which they attempt to fasten on their own county. It is very possible that these Editors may have some good reason for remaining at home; but may not other persons in the counties which fall under their condemnation have like good reasons?

THE "TRAVELER" SLANDER.—The vile story of a pretended "Traveler," in the Richmond Examiner, has produced a controversy in the Salem and Winston papers as to the conduct of the old secessionists and former Union men in Forsyth county. Some rich developments are made in its progress. For instance, the Sentinel took up the cudgels in a sort of half-way justification of the "Traveler" letter, stating that some of the old Union party gave not a single dollar to support the war. A writer in the Press says that *one* of those thus denounced has given more than the Traveler, the Editor of the Sentinel, his correspondent who makes the charge, and a dozen of the same class all put together. Again: It appears that when the volunteering was commenced in Salem, some of the fire-eaters promptly volunteered, but afterwards had their names erased from the list and are snugly at home in the bosom of their families. This naturally threw a damper on the cause of volunteering in that county, and accounts for its small number in the field. This writer says, with great point,—

"Let the men that impute disloyalty to others, prove their loyalty by volunteering in defence of our and their homes. If this is done, I'll guarantee that there will be no lack of volunteers! Come on, then, and obey your country's call!"

He goes on to impeach the loyalty of the Editor of the Sentinel himself, who endorses such a charge against his neighbors and yet stays at home and has done less than his neighbors to help those who have volunteered. The Editor of the Sentinel is, we believe, a Colonel (in the militia,) and a young man.

Such is the way of the world!

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.—In publishing the substance of this Report of the number of volunteers from each county, on Monday last, we showed that the Adjutant General was below the mark in this county, and presumed that he was in others.

The Winston Sentinel confirms our supposition as to Forsyth county, which is set down at 860 volunteers, whereas the Sentinel says it has sent another company, the 5th, and has men in companies from other counties, which would make her aggregate number fully 500.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM SURRY.—Surry county has sent forward its 5th company. The Salem Press of Friday last says,—

Capt. Cooper's company, the "Surry Fool Killers," numbering 80 strong, able bodied men, arrived at this place on Monday evening last, *en route* for Wilmington, to join Col. Green's Regiment. The company was escorted to our Hotels, by the Brass Band, where they were entertained.

THE OLD NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.—Once in a while, very rarely, we are reminded of the existence of this old and once eminent journal. The intervals are sometimes so long that we have more than once concluded that it was numbered among "the things that were." But we see a quotation from it of as late date as the 25th January, which shows that it has not lost all its sense along with its patriotism. Speaking of the notable scheme of the Lincoln Administration and Congress to make treasury notes "a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private," it says,—

"The bill is simple and perspicuous in its terms—meeting the public exigencies at once, and furnishing a currency which it may be presumed the business transactions of the country will absorb, without any danger of depreciation from the effects of an over-issue.

"The bill, however, is silent on one very important point, at least a point of whose importance we are strongly persuaded, and which has been enforced by us in former references to this subject. For it still remains to ask, "In what is the interest on the bonds issued under the provisions of this act to be payable?" In gold and silver or in treasury notes? However solemnly the latter may be declared by law a "legal tender" equally with the former, it demands no great financial sagacity to predict that, both at home and abroad, the credit of the bonds will be largely dependent on the solution of this question. Make the interest of these bonds payable in gold, and they will have a real and permanent basis in public confidence. In the absence of such basis, the whole scheme will be exposed to dangerous fluctuations, that must greatly impair the credit of the Government and enhance the expenses of the war."

But suppose Congress should provide that the interest shall be payable in gold, would not that be an ignoring of the very purpose of the law itself? If treasury notes are to be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public or private, why not a legal tender in payment of interest on them, which is as much a debt as any thing public or private can be? As the Intelligencer is evidently too sagacious to have overlooked this proposed absurdity, we are compelled to infer that its intention is to hint a hostility to the whole scheme, which it lacked the courage to state plainly,

FULL TREASURIES.—The Richmond Examiner of the 31st ult. learns that the Confederate Government has declined to accept a portion of the State of Georgia's share of the war tax in advance, allowing interest on the same until the day it shall be due. The circumstance is flattering to the financial condition of both Georgia and the Confederacy, and affords a pretty good sign that our government is not pressed for money.

LINCOLN'S TREASURY.—Erastus Brooks of the N. Y. Express writes from Washington that the expenses of the yankee government reach three millions a day. How long will an empty treasury stand this?

COOL IMPUDENCE.—The proposition of Lincoln's Secretary of War to send a couple of spies to Richmond, and wherever else yankee prisoners are confined, will, we doubt not, be met with a peremptory refusal to allow them to come.

N. C. STATE CONVENTION.

Condensed from the Standard of the 1st inst.

On Monday, Mr. Long presented a petition from Randolph against repeal of the Stay Law.

Mr Smith of Johnston, an ordinance to amend 34th section of Militia law, so as to give power to the rank and file to select places of drill and review.

Mr. Badger's Ordinance to repeal in part the Stay Law, after some discussion, was referred to Judiciary Committee, which next day reported in its favor.

An ordinance to repeal the section of the revenue law exempting $500 worth of each tax-payer's property from taxation was discussed by Messrs. Rayner, Ruffin, Kittrell, Calloway and Gorrell in favor of repeal, and Messrs. Woodfin and Thomas of Jackson against it. Passed 2d reading, 75 to 14; rules suspended and passed finally. The delegates from Cumberland and Barnett voted for repeal.

The resignation of Hon. A. H. Arrington of Nash was accepted and an election ordered to fill vacancy.

On Tuesday, Mr. Holden submitted a minority report, from the committee on the modes of amending the Constitution, deprecating the abrogation of the legislative mode of amendment, proposed by the majority of said committee. This report was signed: W. W. Holden, Irvin A. Thompson.

Mr. Ellison offered a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of paying the same bounty to volunteers from this State received directly into Confederate service as to those received primarily by the State.

Mr. Ellison from the committee on amendments to the Bill of Rights, reported, (under instruction) an ordinance embodying the amendments proposed in the previous report from that committee. The proposed amendments were:—

1st. Add to the 7th section the words, "nor shall any person, for the same offence, be suffered to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb."

2d. Add to the 12th section the following: "nor shall right or justice be sold, denied, or delayed to any one; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

3d. Omit or strike out the 25th [illegible] [This relates to State boundaries.]

Mr. Leak of Richmond, from the committee on the memorial of the officers of the 34th Reg't N. C. V. against distilling grain into Whiskey, reported an ordinance taxing Distillers.

The Chatham Railroad ordinance was taken up and a number of amendments adopted. We omit them, as the ordinance as finally adopted will be found elsewhere. Messrs. Graham, Battle of Wake, Thompson of Wayne, Leak, Ruffin and Kittrell spoke in favor of the ordinance, and Messrs. Satterthwaite and Strong of Wayne against it. The ordinance passed its 3d reading, 57 to 31. Messrs. McDuffie and A. S. McNeill voted for it, David McNeill against it.

The Standard has no report of proceedings since, but says editorially:—

On *Wednesday* a number of ordinances and resolutions were presented. Those of most general interest, were a resolution of Mr. Rayner to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the Council of State; a resolution of Mr. Bagly, proposing that the Convention would entertain no new propositions other than those relating to Constitutional amendments; a resolution by Mr. Smith of Johnston, inquiring of the Banks of the State whether they will continue to receive State Treasury notes on deposit, and if not, recommending the repeal of the act exempting them from the penalty for failing to redeem their notes in specie, &c.; and a resolution by Mr. Mitchell, enquiring into the past and prospective military expenses of the State. The resolution of Mr. Woodfin, declaring it to be the sense of the Convention that a Bank be established on the funds and faith of the State, with a capital of five millions, was made the special order for Monday [to-day.] The ordinance to create the office of Lieutenant Governor was postponed until Friday. The ordinance to encourage the mining and manufacturing of salt in the interior of the State, after some amendments, passed 2d and 3d readings. The rest of the session was consumed in the consideration of Mr. Badger's ordinance to repeal portions of the stay law. Mr. Badger addressed the Convention at some length, and gave way to a motion to adjourn.

On *Thursday*, Mr. Badger concluded his argument in opposition to the Stay-law. He was followed by Mr. Satterthwaite, Col. Brown and Mr. Woodfin. The subject will probably be disposed of to-day, Friday.

LATEST FROM THE CONVENTION.—We are this morning favored with a long letter from Raleigh, of which it is impossible to crowd in more than the following:—

Much business is progressing to completion, and I feel sure we will get away in two weeks

The Chatham road will soon be completed; it will connect with your road and make a through line to Raleigh.

I think the Danville Connection will pass, as a military necessity, recommended by President Davis, though there is much opposition to it and a difference of opinion whether it should terminate at the Shops or Greensborough or Lexington.

The Cheraw and Coalfields road is also up for amendment. The last Legislature required that the road should not cross the Rutherford road west of Rockingham. I think the road should be allowed to run wherever those who invest their own money in it may desire. The route near Rockingham is through a poor piney-woods region, with little wealth or population; whilst to cross the Pee Dee just below the mouth of Little river would pass through one of the richest portions of Anson, Richmond and Montgomery, and secure to the road the navigation of the river 40 miles to the mouth of the Uwharrie, and give people near the mouth of Rocky and Little rivers navigation for a considerable distance. It is a route rich in minerals, and will strike the coal beds 30 miles higher up than the other roads.

The road to Florence is also up and I think ought to pass, as any persons should have a charter to build roads with their own money.

The vote on the Stay Law was close—54 to 52. It was not a test, as many voted against postponement who are in favor of a Stay Law. It is not the province of the Convention to pass upon the acts of the Legislature. Let the people do that next August. It is too late to make arrangements in many counties for Juries for a Spring Term, and many suitors and witnesses are absent in camp.

Gov. Graham made his Report yesterday (Friday) on the amended Constitution, embracing many valuable amendments, which will be acted on next week.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Goldsborough, on the 25th ult., Gilbert Webb, private in Capt. Dickerson's Company, 34th Regiment.

Recently, in hospital, Wm. A. Conrad, a private in Capt Conolly's Yadkin company.

In hospital at Petersburg, John Lash, son of Wm. A. Lash, a private in Capt. Westmoreland's Stokes company.

In Tarborough, on the 25th ult., John R Cobb, of the Spartan Band, aged about 24 years.

At High Point, on the 15th Dec. Nathaniel S. Suggs, in the 26th year of his age, of Capt. Spencer's Montgomery county company.

At Meadow Bluff, Va., on the 8d Nov., Jas. H. Neal, of Person county, in the 23d year of his age

At Camp Stephens, Edward N. Johnson, of the Wilmington Rifle Guards.

At place and time not mentioned, Reuben Curtis, of Capt. Ennet's Co 3d State Troops.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

In the "Post Hospital," Washington, N C., on the 20th Dec. 1861, Private Glen Allen, in the 20th year of his age. The deceased belonged to Capt. C. Godwin's company, 31st Regiment N. C. Troops He was an orderly and obedient soldier, a warm friend, and much esteemed by his associates.

On Roanoke Island, on Dec. 26th, 1861, James S Carlile, private in Capt. C. Godwin's company, 31st Regimen, N. C. Troops, in the 26th year of his age. He was unassuming in his manners, punctual in the discharge of every duty as a soldier, and highly respected by his officers and companions in arms. He leaves a widow and child to mourn their loss.

On Roanoke Island, on the 7th inst., private John McPhatter, of Capt. C. Godwin's company, 31st Regiment N. C. Troops, aged about 24 years, leaving a widow and two children. The deceased was courteous and obliging in his manners, and faithfully and willingly performed the duties of the true soldier. He deeply endeared himself to his officers and associates in arms.

On Roanoke Island, on the 10th inst., William H. Kinlaw, private in Capt. C. Godwin's company, 31st Regiment N. C. Troops, in the 21st year of his age He was modest and agreeable as a companion, prompt and obedient as a soldier, and leaves a large circle of relations to mourn their bereavement.

Raleigh Standard will please copy this last notice.

GEN. BEAUREGARD.—It appears that this distinguished officer has been assigned to the command at New Orleans, instead of Kentucky, as at first reported.

GOOD.—The Richmond Examiner says that when it was reported on a street corner, among a knot of anxious patriots, that the Burnside fleet had "gone to Davy Jones's locker," an excited individual exclaimed, "my gracious, orten Davis to have defended that pint." He supposed the locality to be a vulnerable point of North Carolina.

LATEST NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

NORFOLK, Feb. 1.—From the N. Y. Herald of the 30th, (says the Day Book,) we receive the following later intelligence:

"The London Herald, the organ of Lord Derby and the Aristocrats, says that the rebel agents in London have offered on behalf of the Confederates, the basis of a treaty of commerce to England. This journal holds forth the most liberal inducements for the recognition of the Jeff. Davis Government. Great Britain is to enjoy a perfect free trade with the revolted States, an equalization of her flag with that of the South, a freedom of traffic on the coast, and the chance of supplying all the manufactured goods required for the use of the working millions in the seceded territory. On these grounds the Derbyites advocate immediate recognition.

The London papers assert that the Emperor Napoleon approved of England's policy all through the Trent affair, without qualification, but it is easy to see, from the articles in the Paris journals that the French people do not entertain such a high opinion of her honor and international good faith. Indeed the Opinione Nationale—the organ of Prince Napoleon—says that she [England] will make war on the United States whether Mason and Slidell were given up or not, and the writer warns France against abetting her designs against the Union.

The news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell was announced from the stage in the Drury Lane and Olympic Theatres, London, to delighted crowds. It appears that Lord Palmerston concealed from the people of England all knowledge of Mr. Seward's despatch to Mr. Adams, in which the act of Capt. Wilkes was described as one undertaken without the order or cognisance of the Government, although it was read to the Cabinet by our Minister in the third week of December. It is now said that if this fact had been made public, the war excitement against America would never have made so much progress.

The London Herald, of Jan. 9th, has the following:

Already houses in London and Liverpool, convinced that the subjugation of the Southern States is impracticable, are making their preparations for the establishment of branch houses in New Orleans, Charleston and Norfolk the moment trade with these places shall be reopened. French houses at Lyons and Paris are also preparing for similar direct intercourse with the South.

The Chatham Railroad ordinance was taken up and a number of amendments adopted. We omit them, as the ordinance as finally adopted will be found elsewhere. Messrs. Graham, Battle of Wake, Thompson of Wayne, Leak, Ruffin and Kittrell spoke in favor of the ordinance, and Messrs. Satterthwaite and Strong of Wayne against it. The ordinance passed its 3d reading, 57 to 31. Messrs. McDuffie and A. S. McNeill voted for it, David McNeill against it.

Arrangements have been completed by enterprising parties with large resources at Liverpool for the establishment of two lines of first class steamers, to Charleston and New Orleans. A third line to Norfolk also is in contemplation.

In the event of the Confederate commissioners being surrendered and war on that ground averted, it is clear that upon commercial grounds the governments of England and France have every inducement to recognise the well earned independence of the Confederate States. The precedents of the Swiss Cantons, the Seven United Provinces of the Netherlands, of the revolted Spanish American colonies, of Greece, of Belgium, of Texas, and of the kingdom of Italy, justify and command this step, which if not manfully taken by Ministers at once is certain to be taken by Parliament on its reassembling.

The Burnside Fleet.—The Herald says that nothing further of importance had yet been received from the Burnside fleet, and adds that the accidents arising from the tempestuous weather had merely delayed its operations for a few days, and that Gen. Burnside will soon proceed.

Skirmish at Occoquan.—On the 29th, the 37th New York regiment had a skirmish with a body of Texas Rangers, hidden at Mrs. Lee's house, near Occoquan. A party of 50 men advanced from the New York Regiment to reconnoiter, and found ten Texans. They opened fire on the Texans, killed nine, and took the remaining one prisoner.

General News.—Letters from Port Royal indicate an early attack on Savannah by Gen Sherman and Com. Dupont.

Massachusetts is engaged in active preparations for coast defence.

Gen. McClellan has perfectly recovered.

Hamilton Fish, one of the Commissioners to Richmond, had arrived in Washington. It was thought that the Southern Government would not receive them.

The Treasury note bill still pending in Congress, is the all-absorbing topic of debate and conversation in Wall street. The bill will probably be so amended as to limit the legal tender clause to all debts hereafter contracted.

In the cotton market sales of 800 bales are noted, closing at 34 cents.

Important from Missouri.—OTTERVILLE, Jan. 29.—The movement foreshadowed by the preparations of the past week has taken place. One division, under the command of Gen. Jeff. C. Davis has already taken up its march for the South. Their destination is supposed to be Springfield. The division consists of five regiments. From the skill and energy of Gen Davis important results are confidently predicted. The next division, under Gen. Turner, is expected to leave tomorrow or Friday.

A gentleman who left home a few miles from Springfield, on last Wednesday, says that there are no entrenchments being built at Springfield, and but little uneasiness is manifested by Price or his officers. There is a general cry for reinforcements, and the rebels say they are on their way, but their accounts do not agree as to numbers.

The Day Book of the 31st ult. and 1st inst., contains long extracts from Northern papers on which were founded the telegraphic dispatches to the Examiner published in preceding page The dispatches from Gen. Burnside to Washington, according to the messenger who carried them and communicated with the press, say that the transports ashore will be got off. Only one was lost—the New York with cargo valued at $200,000. But three lives were lost. The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the northern Associated Press writes:

The recent storms were unusually severe at Hatteras, and consequently delayed and crippled the Expedition, but when the Eastern State left everything looked favorable.

The Expedition consisted of 125 vessels of all classes. They arrived at Hatteras between the 12th and 17th, having been greatly retarded by severe storms and adverse winds. After their arrival they experienced a series of storms of such unparalleled severity, that for two days in succession, on more than one occasion, it was impossible to hold communication between any two vessels of the fleet.

One of the storms can only be described as terrific. The waters in every direction were covered with foam, the waves dashing with a clear sweep across the Hatteras shore, and completely cutting off the post from all outside communication. The current was rushing at the rate of five miles per hour, and the chop seas prevented Gen. Burnside from answering any of the signals of distress or communicating with his Generals.

During all these adverse circumstances Gen. Burnside has succeeded in getting over the bar one-half of his vessels, all the gunboats, and seven thousand troops.

The large transports with the troops remained outside of the bar until the arrival of the S. R. Spaulding, from Port Royal, on the 22d, when Capt. Howes volunteered to bring them all inside. This was accomplished yesterday afternoon, the Eastern State passing the last as she left.

Fair weather has now set in, and the schooners are making their appearance with water and coal, and everything looks promising Gen. Burnside is confident of ultimate success.

The only troops that have been landed are the 24th Massachusetts regiment, and the Rhode Island battery. Col. Hawkins' regiment goes with Gen Burnside's expedition, and their places will be supplied by the 6th New Hampshire.

Different statements are received at Hatteras from the surrounding population in relation to the disposition and intentions of the enemy. Some who came in say that they are completely frightened and will not make a stand.

Another report is, that large masses of troops will be concentrated in the vicinity, and still another story, confirmed by many is, that their exertions will be directed, chiefly to placing obstructions in our progress to Norfolk. The rebels keep a good look-out for our movements with their gunboats.

It is thought that the Union pilots of Hatteras have proved themselves traitors, having intentionally run several vessels ashore.

This correspondent's statement of loss of life agrees with Burnside's. Besides the loss of the New York, he mentions the loss of two gunboats, a steamer, and two unknown schooners. Also that the Eastern Queen, the Louisiana, and the Voltigeur are ashore, and that the two latter may be got off. The Baltimore Sun adds to these the reported loss of the New Brunswick with 700 Maine troops. The Fort Monroe correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer adds to his account of the affair:

"More than two-thirds of the expedition were safely anchored in Pamlico Sound beyond the Swash on Sunday afternoon, when the Eastern City left, and before this nearly all are safely over. Some vessels, mostly schooners, are missing; but Com Goldsborough thinks they stood out to sea some miles, and were safer than those close into shore. Many of these were in sight Sunday afternoon Gen Burnside differs with Gen. Butler and Col Hawkins with regard to the Union feeling at Hatteras He and his reconnoitering parties have had to pay away gold for every bit of information received, and the truth had to be culled out of the statements at that

The storm washed most of the forts at Hatteras, and the new works have been abandoned.

There can be no doubt of the ultimate success of the Expedition. Lost help for supplies requested by General Burnside and all will yet be well."

The N. Y. correspondent of the same paper says:—

"The misfortunes of the Burnside Expedition were the theme of every tongue this afternoon. The Wall street bankers and brokers see in it only so many thousands of money apparently gone for nothing. The ship-brokers and merchants discover in it a fresh market for the sale of old ships and other craft to the Government, with high commissions. But the masses of the people cannot help contemplating the disaster as a most untimely one. The desire on all hands, however, is that, instead of discouraging the Government, it will stimulate it to new and yet more formidable endeavor to annihilate the rebellion, and this desire is accompanied by a wish that Congress would close up its discussion of the financial question as speedily as possible, issue treasury notes—buy on the taxes—do anything that will strengthen the arm of the Government and enable it to strike heavier and heavier blows at the conspirators than any that have yet been dealt. "Be quick"—"strike hard"—"strike sure"—are the aspirations of every loyal heart in this quarter."

From Kentucky.—NASHVILLE, Jan. 30.—The latest advices from Munfordsville state that the Yankees have sent back their sick from that place, and are busily engaged in bringing up their artillery from Nolin and from Bacon's Creek, and it is said they received marching orders early last week. Four Yankee regiments were encamped in the bend below Woodville, this side of Green river, under cover of their heavy guns.

KNOXVILLE, Jan. 30.—A reliable despatch was received yesterday from an officer in Gen. Crittenden's command, at Livingston, which states that our loss in the battle of Fishing Creek was about 125 killed, 300 wounded and missing, and that the enemy's loss greatly exceeded ours. Gen. Crittenden will fall back to Gainsboro', on the Cumberland river, about fifteen miles above Carthage. This note also confirmed the safety of Capt. Monsarrat's battery. Other advices state that Crittenden's forces are perfectly organized and in good condition.—*Register.*

From the Coast.—The reports brought by passengers by the Savannah train yesterday afternoon represent everything along the different stations as very quiet.

There are numerous rumors of intended movements and expectations of lively times.—*Chas. Courier, 1st.*

The Savannah Republican of the 30th says the public mind was greatly reassured by the appearance of things yesterday, and even the timid took courage. We think our friends abroad need feel no uneasiness with regard to our condition. The enemy does not seem particularly anxious to attack us in force, and should they grow bolder we hold ourselves ready to meet them.

DIED,

In Chatham county, on the 15th November last, JAMES WOODWARD, Esq., in the 70th year of his age, formerly of Wake county.

In Thomasville, Davidson county, N. C., on the 9th instant, CHARLIE, infant son of Lewis L. and Malinda M. Thomas, aged 11 months and 23 days.

Near New Hill, Wake county, on the 22d Jan'y, Mr. WILLIAM BARKER, aged 70 years, 5 months and 22 days. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and served at Norfolk, Va., until peace was made.

At her residence, near this place, on the 18th ult., in the 51st year of her age, Mrs. JANE BURGESS TILLINGHAST, relict of the late Samuel W. Tillinghast, and daughter of the late Judge Norwood, of Hillsboro'.

The above record announces to a large circle of relatives and friends the mortal end of a woman of singular excellence and virtue, and of exalted christian character. For more than 30 years she has lived in this community; and by the most exemplary devotion to the duties of life in all its relations, won the respect of all and the ardent affection of a very large circle of friends. At an early period of life she chose the Saviour as the guide of her youth, whom she afterwards faithfully served, and found Him, according to His most true promise, the support of her life under all its trials and sorrows, and the comfort and strength of her heart in the hour of death. The deceased leaves behind her many sad hearts, that grieve over her unexpected death, but not one which "sorrows without hope." For we all full well believe that her spirit is at rest in the Paradise of God. She was a member of the Episcopal Church, and left to her brethren of that communion, and of all others, a bright example of "sober, righteous and godly" living, and of "a good hope of eternal life," in the hour of death. Her remains were followed to the grave, on the afternoon of Sunday the 19th, by as large a concourse, perhaps, as the writer ever saw at the burial of a private person. "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints." COM.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Feb. 8.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—New, 14 to 16.
Beef—By retail, 5 to 10.
Beeswax 20 cts.
Candles—Fayetteville mould 35.
Corn—Ready sales are made at 1 05 to 1 10.
Cotton—Last sales at 8 75 to 9 87½.
Cotton Bagging—30 cts.
Flour—Family 8 50, Super 8 25.
Hides—Dry 20 to 22; green 8.
Iron—Swedes 15; American 10 to 12½.
Molasses—Retailing at 75 to $1.
Nails—$14 to $15 per Keg. Shot—None.
Pork—Sells readily at 12½.
Peas $1 10 to 1 15. Rye 1 75 to $2. Oats 60.
Salt—Liverpool $22 to $24 per sack. Sound $4 to $6 per bushel, according to quality.
Spirits—Peach Brandy, 2 00; N. C. Apple, $2; N. C. Whiskey, $1 85 to $1 50.
Sugars—Heavy stock on hand. Common brown by the hhd 10; good 11 to 12½; white 16 to 17.
Spirits Turpentine—18 to 19 cents.
Tallow—20 to 22 Wool—Unwashed, 30 to 40.
Cotton Yarns are worth 1 50 by the bale.
Sheetings have advanced.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

At Richmond, on the 1st, Apples $8 to $12. Bacon 23 to 25. Coffee, Rio 75. Cotton 9½ to 10. Corn 85 to 90. Dried fruit, peaches $3 to $5, Apples 1 50 Guano, James River $60, Mexican $25, Sombero $35, Bone Ash $40. Feathers 87½. Flour 6 75 to 8 50 Hides, green 6, salted 9½, dry 12 to 15. Iron 8. Lard 21 to 23. Leather, upper $1 per lb., Harness 68 to 75, sole 60 to 70, Calf skins $18 to $55 per doz. Lime 1 75 to 2 25. Molasses 90 to 95. Nails 9½. Sugars, brown 12½ to 14, coffee 15½ to 19, crushed 23 to 25 Salt $25 to $40. Tallow 15 to 15½. Wheat 1 25 to 1 35. Whiskey 1 50 to $3. Wool 90 to 95.

At Petersburg on the 1st, Cotton 9 to 9½ for prime lots. Corn 80. G A. Salt $25. Clover seed $18 to $20. Guano, Peruvian $85 to $90, Petersburg $60 to $65.

CONFEDERATE TAX LIST.

THE ASSESSORS having completed the Tax List for the District of Fayetteville, all persons in said district are requested to call at the Store of A. M. Campbell and examine their lists, and if there is any error to point it out.

This will be the last chance to correct the list.

R. W. HARDIE, Collector.

Feb. 1, 1861. 96-12w

North Carolina Readers.

SCHOOL BOOKS are becoming very scarce, but we have on hand a good supply of the NORTH CAROLINA READERS, Nos. 1 and 2 by Rev. Professor Hubbard of the University of North Carolina, and No. 3 by Rev. C. H. Wiley, Superintendent of Common Schools of North Carolina.

Our customers having well nigh exhausted our stock of Northern Readers on hand when the war commenced, we hope will now turn their attention to these books by home authors, rather than allow their children to do without reading books.

For sale only at the old retail prices of 25 cents, 38 cents, and 75 cents.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Feb'y 1, 1862. 96-

Wanted immediately,

TWO smart Girls and two Boys, from 12 to 15 years old, to fold Envelopes. The Girls can do the folding at their houses.

It will require a few days' practice to learn the art of folding. Apply to

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.

Feb'y 3, 1862. 96tf

SHOES! SHOES!! SHOES!!!

400 PAIR BROGAN SHOES. Just received and for sale at

GEO. BRANDT'S.

Feb'y 3. 96-3t

Wanted to Hire,

FOR the remainder of the year, a good Cook, Washer and Ironer. Will pay a liberal price for one who will come well recommended.

Apply immediately, to

Mrs. M. BANKS.

Feb'y 3, 1862. 96-1w

AVON L. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant.

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1862. 96-3m

NOTICE.

I HEREBY notify Nathan J. Lewis, Alex. Belch and Daniel Grice, of Sampson county, and Thos. C. Burns of Moore county, members of my Company, to report to me on Saturday next, at Fayetteville, N. C., otherwise they will be proceeded against as deserters.

W. T. ANDERSON,
2d Lt. 5th Reg't N. C. Troops.

Feb'y 3, 1862.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

Heaven helps those who help themselves.

WHENEVER it is clearly demonstrated to the people that they can get a better and cheaper article at home than they can from abroad, then may their patronage be reasonably expected, and not till then. I now manufacture a PLOW of my own invention, to which I have added several important improvements since their first introduction, which, I think, will be hard to beat. I have used them myself with fine success, and am desirous that they should be generally introduced. The little that I make off of them is no inducement whatever to manufacture them, but I manufacture them solely to introduce them, believing that the labor of the Husbandman will be rendered more delightful, and his harvest more abundant thereby. Read the following:

PROSPERITY, Jan'y 30, 1862.

This is to Certify, that I have used one of Tyson's Subsoil Plows, and after giving it a fair trial recommend it as a most excellent Plow.

I have likewise used in connection therewith, a Northern Subsoil Plow for which I paid $10. The Northern Plow from its greater weight, runs some steadier than Tyson's, but I can't tell that it does any better work, or with the same draught runs any deeper—probably not so deep. It breaks land as fine if not finer than any plow I ever saw used. For rough land, and in being adapted to so many more kinds of work, I consider Tyson's far superior to the Northern. This Plow is well adapted for plowing rough hard ground by itself, and I think must

THE KENTUCKY BATTLE.

From the Knoxville Register of the 24th.

Gen. Crittenden had received news on Saturday last that the enemy had crossed Fishing creek in small force [1500] and determined to cut them off. He accordingly marched out from his breastworks at Mill Spring, with all his force, at 11 o'clock Saturday night. At daylight Sunday morning the enemy was encountered about seven miles from our camps. They were repulsed three times, but came on in overwhelming numbers. Our troops finally retreated, and reached their breastworks about dark.

The false information of the enemy's force was brought by one Johnson, known familiarly as "Hog-back Johnson."

Our troops fell back to the breastworks under the command of Gen. Crittenden, who was active in duty.

Under cover of night our forces were transported speedily across the river, and were ordered to fall back to camp McGinnis, twenty-five miles in this direction.

In the engagement Rutledge's and McClung's batteries were lost, except two pieces of the former, which were stationed with Monsarrat's battery, on the south side of the river, and are safe.

From the Knoxville Register of the 25th.

We have received some additional details of the Fishing creek battle. Several of the fugitives reached this city to-day; but they are mostly from the hospitals on this side of the river, and were not in the engagement. Their accounts are conflicting.

All accounts concur in awarding to Col. Cummings the highest praise for his courage and gallantry in the action. He is said to have charged on the enemy after the fall of General Zollicoffer with terrible effect. There was a rumor that he was appointed a brigadier upon the field. The loss in his regiment is rumored to be twenty-five.

The Fifteenth Mississippi regiment, commanded by Lieut-Col. Walthall, covered itself with glory. They were engaged with Byrd's regiment of renegade Tennesseans, and nearly annihilated them.

Capt. Shiala, of the Engineers, bearing dispatches to Gen. Sydney Johnston, arrived at London on Thursday, directly from the field of battle. He was in the engagement, and his account is therefore reliable. The substance of his statement is:

"On Saturday night the 18th, at 12 o'clock, Gen. Crittenden and forces marched out to meet the enemy on Fishing creek, eleven miles distant. They met the enemy lying in ambush, just at the dawning of day, when Gen. Zollicoffer, who was in front, gave the order for an attack. Col. Staunton cried out, "for God sake don't fire—they are our friends." The Shoepffites hallowing lustily for Jeff. Davis. Simultaneously the enemy fired, shooting Gen. Zollicoffer in the heart and killing him instantly. He spoke but twice—his last words were, "*Go on, go on, my brave boys—I am killed!*" On parting with his trusty servant at midnight he shook his hands and remarked that they would probably meet no more.

"Colonels Battle's and Cummings', and the Fifteenth Mississippi regiments fought bravely, saving our forces from annihilation. Generals Crittenden and Carroll were in the engagement the whole time, evincing great courage and determination.

"The enemy were repulsed several times. Their stength was fifteen regiments. Ours actually engaged was three regiments and two companies of artillery. Our loss in killed, wounded and missing, three hundred and fifty. Theirs probably much more.

"The Confederate army retreated across the river, by steamboat and two flats, in good order, as is shown by our losing only one man while crossing. Fourteen pieces of artillery were placed on the boat. Gen. Crittenden ordered them to be spiked, and the boat burned, and the guns are now at the bottom of the Cumberland. The river is much swollen by recent rains and snow in the mountains. The enemy have no boats, so there is no danger of any considerable force crossing the river. Our men mostly brought away their arms, and will make a stand either at Monticello or at Wolf river, twelve miles beyond Jamestown."

Since writing the above we have seen Capt. Jones, quartermaster to Col. White's regiment, who arrived last night. He reports that Gen. Crittenden made but a short stand at Monticello, and then fell back to Camp McGinnis, and may fall still further back, in order to collect those of his force who are scattered. Accounts brought in by the new arrivals are so conflicting, that we can give no fuller or more reliable statement as yet.

It is no promptings of empty panegyric when we say that there were few such men as F. K. Zollicoffer. He was a perfect model of a *true man*. A braver man never lived. It has been truly said that he was insensible to fear.

In all the social relations of his life he strictly observed and practiced the high qualities of a Christian gentleman, and never gave cause for offence, yet when rudely assailed, or the slightest imputation cast upon his honor, he was prompt to resent it. Some have supposed him rash and precipitant. We think not. On the contrary, we have ever regarded him as one of the coolest and most determined men it has been our fortune to be acquainted with.

The hero has gone! He fell in the harness—fell leading on his gallant men to the charge, and the last words that dropped from his lips after the fatal ball had pierced his heart, and he was reeling upon his charger, was "GO ON, GO ON, MY BRAVE BOYS! I AM KILLED."

The Nashville Gazette is indebted to a member of McNairy's battalion for the following account:

At eight o'clock on the morning of Sunday last, the 19th instant, the battle commenced, the enemy opening fire. The Mississippi regiment was ordered to the right, and Battle's to the left, and immediately afterwards riding up in front, General Zollicoffer advanced to within a short distance of an Ohio regiment, which had taken a position at a point unknown to him, and which he supposed to be one of his own regiments.

The first intimation he had of his position was received when it was too late. "There's old Zollicoffer," cried out several of the regiment in front of him, "Kill him!" and in an instant their pieces were leveled at his person. At that moment Henry M. Fogg, aid to General Zollicoffer, drew his revolver and fired, killing the individual who first recognized General Z. With the most perfect coolness General Z. approached to the head of the enemy, and, drawing his sabre, cut the head of the Lincoln colonel from his shoulders. As soon as this was done, twenty bullets pierced the body of our gallant leader, and General Zollicoffer fell from his horse a mangled corpse.

The fight continued until about 11 o'clock, Col. Battle's and Col. Statham's regiments bearing the brunt of the battle. Before the engagement closed, General Crittenden ordered the entire force, with the exception of the two regiments above named, back to their breastworks. It was at this critical moment that our troops suffered the most. Side by side the gallant Mississippi and Tennessee regiments stood up against the overwhelming force of the enemy. Three times the Spartan band charged upon the united host of the Vandals, and, unawed by the lifeless forms and dying groans of their comrades, they continued to dispute their right to desecrate the sacred soil of our sunny land, until they were compelled to retreat or fall into the hands of the spoilers.

NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Improbability of an Advance of the Grand Army.—The Washington (Editorial) correspondent of the N. Y. Express says:

Your readers may set their minds at rest about any advance movement of the army of the Potomac. Officers and their regiments and divisions may receive orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's notice. Gen. McClellan's 24 baggage wagons including arrangements for eating and sleeping, with well matched bright bays, may be in good running trim; but an advance movement of the army of the Potomac at present and for 90 days to come, is out of the question. The winter of this region has just commenced, and the roads are frightful. A piece of hard ground upon which to manœuvre an army of 25,000 men can scarcely be found between this and Richmond. This state of affairs, it is feared, may prevail at the West, where the grand army has so auspiciously commenced active operations.

Forces in Kentucky.—The N. Y. Tribune gives a list of the Yankee forces in Kentucky, showing "an aggregate of about 100,000 infantry, 11,000 cavalry and 3,000 artillerists, with over 100 guns. Of these 114,000 men, about 75,000 have been pronounced fit for the field. Of the remaining 39,000, probably 5000 will yet be added to one or more of the divisions, and the balance form a reserve to be partly kept in a camp of instruction, and partly employed in guarding railroad bridges and crossings, preventing the rising of secessionists in disloyal counties, conveying trains, etc."

Foreign.—The "Ocean" brings news to the 9th inst. The news of the surrender of Mason and Slidell reached England on the 8th, and was received with the greatest satisfaction, but some journals complain of ihe ungracious manner in which the Washington Cabinet proceeded. Others accord due credit to the act, and the graceful manner with which the settlement was conducted. Consols immediately assumed a buoyant tone, and advanced over one per cent.

Immediately before its news the English papers were still discussing the Trent affair.

The Times asked why the decision should be delayed if favorable for peace, and says that the immediate surrender of Mason and Slidell would have been a greater blow to the Confederates than a victory on the Potomac, and worth millions to the Federal exchequer.

The London Morning Herald said that if the Mason and Slidell affair is settled, England and France have an inducement, on commercial grounds, to recognize the well-earned independence of the Confederate States, and that unless the step is manfully taken by the Ministers at once, it is certain to be taken by Parliament on its assembling.

The Daily News said that any recognition of the Confederate States is too abhorrent to English principle to be really a subject for apprehension.

The British Parliament is summoned to meet on the 6th of February.

Dr. Russell, in his correspondence to the London Times, says that a victory over the Confederate Army has become a political necessity, and that Gen. McClellan is being pressed on all sides to make a forward movement.

The privateer Sumter, on arriving off Cadiz with the officers and crews of three Federal merchant vessels, solicited permission to enter the port. The American Consul demanded that the request should be refused, but it was granted on condition that the prisoners should be placed under the protection of Spain, and the Sumter then entered the port without being saluted. It was rumored that the American Consul would leave on account of the resolution of Spain.

The U. S. gunboat Tuscarora had arrived at Southampton to watch the Nashville, which was there and ready for sea.

A violent earthquake had occurred in Greece.

Grape Vines.

THE subscriber has for sale 3000 Scuppernong and 2000 Flowers or Babston. Address me at Western Prong P. O., Bladen Co., N. C.

A. J. SHIPMAN.

Jan'y 18, 1862. 92*3tpd

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 29*tf

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 28. 46*tf

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,

SAMPSON COUNTY.

WHEREAS, intelligence under oath of G. W. Autrey, hath this day reached the undersigned, that SOL and NED, two slaves, the property of G. W. Autrey, hath runaway and lie out hid and lurking in swamps, woods and other obscure places, committing depredations on the peaceful inhabitants of the State. These are in the name of the State of North Carolina, to require them the said slaves, forthwith to surrender themselves to their master or the lawful authority; and we do hereby order this proclamation to be published at the Court House door, and in some public newspaper, and warn the said slaves that if they do not immediately return to their master, and answer the charges aforesaid, it is lawful for any person to capture them by slaying them or otherwise, without accusation or impeachment of any crime. Given under our hands and seals this 22d day of January 1862.

JOSEPH HERRING, J. P. [Seal]
E. B. OWEN, J. P. [Seal.]

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above Reward will be given for said negroes, SOL and NED, or Twenty Dollars for either of them dead or alive, or for their confinement in any Jail in the State so that I can get them again. Sol is about 50 years old, weighs about 210 lbs., about 5 feet 10 inches high, quick spoken, smooth black skin and a little gray. Ned is about 27 years old, about 5 feet 8 inches high, thick set, weighs about 180 lbs., quick spoken, black skin and is a carpenter by trade.

G. W. AUTREY.

Jan'y 22, 1862. 94*tf

North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

IN EQUITY.—Fall Term, 1861.

John W. McNair, against Elias Grantham, Giles Williams, Administrator cum testamento annexo of Stephen Grantham, dec'd, Owen Grantham, Joseph Standlanu and wife Martha, Daniel Elvington and wife Nancy, Evan Grantham, John Grantham, John M. Daniels and wife Caroline, Comfort Grantham, Daniel Grantham, Elizabeth Grantham and Celia Grantham.

Attachment in Equity.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Elias Grantham, Evan Grantham, John M. Daniels and wife Caroline, Comfort Grantham, Daniel Grantham, Elizabeth Grantham and Celia Grantham, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six consecutive weeks, notifying the said non-resident Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of the Court of Equity, to be held for Robeson County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1862, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the petition against them filed, or the same will be heard ex parte, and a decree pro confesso made as to them.

Witness, Neill A. McLean, Clerk and Master in Equity for Robeson County, at Office in Lumberton, 4th Monday in Sept. A. D. 1861.

90-6w] N. A. McLEAN, C. & M. E.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP REFUGIO, NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., Jan. 15.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me through your paper to return the grateful thanks of the "Highland Boys," Co. G, 24th N. C. T., to the ladies of Robeson County, for the receipt of the following articles, and also our indebtedness to Dr. Daniel Smith for their safe delivery:

From the Centre Relief Society—Nine large boxes containing 79 blankets, 171 prs socks, 36 mattresses, 43 flannel shirts, and many other articles not enumerated.

From the Philadelphus Relief Society—Sixty-nine pieces clothing and bedding; also a lot of hospital stores.

From the Ladies of Lumber Bridge—Three large boxes, articles not mentioned.

From the Ladies of St. Paul's—Two boxes, a variety of clothing and camp furniture.

The above named articles came to us in a time when most needed, and have added greatly to our comfort in winter quarters We hope yet to prove ourselves worthy recipients of these many favors.

T. D. LOVE, Capt. Co. G.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CLINTON, N. C., Jan'y 24, 1862.

MESSRS. E. J. HALE & SONS:—Below you will find a list of contributions received by me, and by order of the Executive Committee given to Capts. Ashford's and Troublefield's Companies:—

Benj Hargrove 4 blankets; G W Marsh 2 blankets; Jno A Oates 2 blankets; C P Johnson 2 blankets; Jno Smith 2 blankets; J H Lamb 2 blankets, 1 pr cotton socks; Serena Fortner 1 pr socks; Elizabeth Fortner 1 pr socks; G W Robinson 2 blankets, 1 pr pants, 2 shirts, 4 prs socks, 1 towel; G R Robinson 2 blankets, 2 prs pants, 3 vests, 5 prs socks, 2 shirts; Miss Martha Chesnutt 3 prs socks; Mrs S P Hobbs 4 blankets, 4 prs socks, 6 towels; Mrs W E Hudson 2 prs socks; Mrs Rachel Strickland 3 prs socks; Mrs Lany J Warren 2 prs socks; Mrs W Lee 2 prs socks; Mrs S J Jackson 1 pr socks; Mr O H Johnson 8 prs wool socks; Mrs H W Faison 4 blankets, 2 shirts, 4 pillows with cases, 4 prs socks; Miss H M Williams 2 prs woolen socks; Mrs M J Oates 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs H D Lewis 1 blanket; Mrs Nancy Bryan 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mary J Andrews 1 pr socks; Nancy Sutton 1 pr socks; Abso Williams 1 pr socks; Penny Cobb 1 pr socks; Ann M Sutton 1 pr socks; Bettie Lindsey 1 pr socks; Elizabeth Lindsey 1 pr socks; E Sutton 1 pr socks; Mary Weeks 2 prs socks; Smitha A Smith 2 prs socks; Jane Andrews 1 pr socks; Sue Sanderson 1 pr socks; Zilpha Cotton 1 pr socks; Mary J Marshburn 2 prs socks; Ann Rainer 2 prs socks; Sarah J Boyett 2 prs socks; Margaret M Oates 2 prs socks; Mrs Gabriel Barbry 2 blankets, 1 pr socks; Miss Sarah Williams 1 comfort, 1 neck comforter, 2 prs woolen socks, 2 towels, 2 prs drawers; Mrs S N Culbreth 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 2 flannel shirts, 1 pr woolen socks, 1 pr woolen gloves; Mrs A B Barbry 1 quilt, 1 pr woolen socks, 3 prs cotton socks, 1 diaper sheet, 1 pr pillow cases; Mrs Civil Craddock 1 counterpane, 1 pillow, 2 towels; Miss Ann F Snead 4 prs socks; Mrs Elizabeth Darden 2 coverlets, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 3 prs woolen socks; Mrs John Hudson 2 coverlets; Miss Nannie Hobbs 1 pr socks; Mrs Reddick Hawley 1 pr woolen socks; Mrs Daniel Ray 10 prs socks; Miss S A Layton 6 prs socks.

JNO. A. OATES.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE PINEY GROVE SOLDIERS' RELIEF SOCIETY.

The ladies of Piney Grove District organized a Soldiers' Relief Society. The following officers were elected: Mrs Mary A. Faison President, Mrs Henry Stevens Vice President, Mrs Amos Royal Treasurer, Miss Dollie Ashford Secretary.

List of articles contributed to the soldiers by the ladies of said society: Mrs Mary A Faison 5 pr socks, 3 pr of drawers, 2 towels, 1 quilt, 1 pr of sheets, 7 lbs of sugar, and a lot of sage; Mrs Henry Stevens 3 pillows, 2 quilts, 2 sheets, 4 towels, 2 pr socks, a lot of sage and pepper; Mrs Amos Royal 2 pr socks, 1 pr of sheets, 1 pr of pillow cases, 1 quilt, 1 neck comfort, 1 pr of pants; Miss Dollie Ashford 6 prs socks, 6 neck comforts, 1 pr gloves, bandages and lint; Miss Mariah Faison 1 quilt, 1 wax taper, 1 bottle of wine, 6 prs socks, a lot of mint, bandages and lint, 1 tract; Mrs Rebecca Hines 3 pr socks, 3 coverlets, 1 pr of pillows and cases; Mrs Mary Weeks 1 pr socks; Miss Carrie Ashford 6 pr socks, a lot of lint; Mrs Thomas Ashford 3 pr pants, 12 pr socks, 1 shirt, 1 vest, 2 pr drawers, 12 pr gloves, 1 quilt, 4 towels, 2 bottles, a lot of sage, pepper, a cake of salve, 3 lbs of soap; Miss Maria S Stevens 4 pr socks; Mrs Simon Hobbs 2 quilts, 4 sheets, 6 pillows and cases, 12 towels, 1 shirt, 2 pr pants, 4 blankets, 5 pr socks, 1 coverlet, 2 bottles wine, a lot of dried fruit and sage, 3 lbs of sugar, 3 lbs of coffee; Mrs Wright Weeks 1 quilt, 1 sheet, 1 pillow and case, 4 handkerchiefs, 1 pr socks, 2 towels, 2 pr of pants; Mrs Benjamin Weeks 2 pillows and cases, 1 sheet, 1 quilt, 4 shirts, 2 pr drawers, 1 pr pants, 2 towels, a lot of sage; Miss Eliza Wilkens 1 pr socks; Miss Beck Oates 1 pr socks; Miss Donia Ashford 2 pr socks; Miss Mary Vane 1 pr socks; Miss Emily Stevens 1 pr socks, 1 neck comforter; Miss Sarah Hobbs 1 quilt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Thomas Wright 1 pr pillows and cases, 1 shirt, 1 pr drawers, 7 pr socks, a lot of sage and pepper; Mrs Mary Lane 2 pr socks, 1 towel, 1 pr pillow cases, a lot of sage, pepper and mustard seed; Miss Susan Hope 1 quilt; Miss Rhode King 1 quilt, 1 pr socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Mary Ashford 1 pr socks; Miss Harriet Stevens 1 pr socks, 1 neck comforter; Miss Lizzie Bradshaw 3 pr socks; Mrs Michael Bell 2 pr socks, 1 quilt, 1 towel; Miss Ellen Bradshaw 1 quilt; Miss Mary Bradshaw 1 sheet, 1 towel; Miss Margaret Darden 1 coverlet, 1 pr socks; Mrs Jethro Oates 2 pr socks, 1 blanket; Miss Rebecca Ashford 2 pr socks, 1 blanket, 1 sheet, 1 towel; Mrs William Ashford 1 shirt, 1 pr pants, 1 vest, 4 pr socks, 1 pr pillow cases, 1 towel, 2 sheets, 2 blankets, 2 quilts, 2 bottles wine, 1 bottle honey, a lot of sage; Mrs Thomas H Faison 1 bottle pickled pepper, 2 tracts.

The members made 23 shirts, 9 prs of pants, and 2 prs of drawers, of donation cloth—the donors consisting of various names.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CAMP NEAR UNION MILLS, Fairfax County, Va., Jan. 21.

Died, on the 13th inst., at the Moore Hospital, near Manassas Junction, Va., Dr WILLIAM B. MCKINNON, a native of Richmond Co., N. C., and Company Physician of Co. "D," 23d Regiment N. C. Troops.

At a meeting of his Company, a committee of five was appointed who reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That our hearts are weighed down with sorrow, and wrung with the most afflictive grief, at the sad intelligence of the death of our much beloved friend and fellow-soldier, Dr. William B. McKinnon, and though deeply deploring that one who combined in his character so much of loveliness and amiability, whose bosom was warmed with so many generous and noble impulses, and who for six long months of privation and exposure, had tended us in his professional capacity with so much skill and devotion; both dispelling impending disease and raising many of us from couches of languishing and pain, should himself be smitten down in the midst of his usefulness; still, we must humbly acknowledge that our feeble understandings cannot fathom the mysterious workings of a Great and All-wise God, and though our hearts are now bleeding beneath the stroke, we kiss the hand that smites us, and bow in submission to His will.

Resolved, That in his death we have sustained a loss which can never be repaired; for as a soldier, none was more fearless and bold, as a Physician, none so devoted and kind, and though others may minister kindly to us, when prostrated by disease, yet, none save a mother could watch at our bedside so tenderly as he.

Resolved, That ourselves, and our parents and friends at home, owed to him a debt of gratitude, which we did hope to have the proud privilege of paying when our independence had been achieved, our rights secured, and when the sun in his course through the heavens, looked down upon the sunny fields of our loved South, luxuriant with wealth and magnificence, and upon our people, prosperous, contented and happy. But this fondly cherished hope has been denied us. He has gone to receive his reward in a land brighter and happier than the "sunny South"—a land whose fields are never desolated by war, and whose rivers are never dyed with human gore.

Resolved, That we who knew him best, loved him most, and do best know how to sympathize with his grief stricken mother and afflicted relatives, in this their sad bereavement; and as the last sad act of sympatheic kindness we are able to perform, we send his mortal remains to be interred near his home, where a mother's eye may watch o'er the grave of her noble boy, and where friendship may repair in days to come, to drop a tear to his memory.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer and North Carolina Presbyterian, with the request that they be published, and one also to his mother, with the sad consolation that she does not weep alone—the manly bosom of many a comrade in camp sorrows o'er the untimely death of her son.

ED. C. MOORMAN,
KENNETH McKENZIE,
HENRY C. WALL,
WM. I. EVERETT,
JOHN W. COLE,
} Com.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

I NOW have on hand the largest and best assortment of SUBSOIL PLOWS that I ever yet had. These Plows will compare favorably with Northern work either as to price or general utility. They are, I think, the best Plow in use among the people for plowing up hard ground, plowing up gardens, running around corn, cotton, &c., the first time, and are an excellent new ground Plow; and as a subsoil Plow I don't think they can be beat. I will warrant them not to break (with fair usage,) and to give satisfaction or the money will be refunded and Plow taken back. I also have on hand a few extra two horse turning Plows. Apply to

BRYAN TYSON.

Moonshanne, Moore Co., Jan'y 10, 1862. 90-tf

NOTICE

THAT at the expiration of Ninety days, application will be made to the President and Directors of the Bank of Fayetteville, in this place, for the renewal of Certificate No. 456, being for three shares of the Capital Stock of said Bank, belonging to Cross Creek Lodge No. 4, I. O. O. F. By order of the Lodge,

D. McRAE, Sec'y.

Dec. 16. 89-6w

WM. McL. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.

Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

FRENCH STRANGE,
Attorney at Law,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Office that recently occupied by C. G. Wright, Esq. over the one now occupied by him in Dr. Robinson's building, Green Street.

Dec'r 2, 1859. 72-

RORY McNAIR,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.

Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. SCOTT can be seen in his office, 2 doors east of the market, at his regular office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

Sept. 18, 1861. 57-tf

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,
AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,
HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

July 2, 1861. 36tf

B. F. PEARCE,
—WITH—
A. N. McDONALD,
Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,
AND DEALER IN
Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors.
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞ Strict attention paid to orders. ☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nov. 24, 1860. 55tf

J. J. COX. W. P. KENDALL. J. S. KENDALL.

COX, KENDALL & CO.,
Commission Merchants
AND
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 11 & 12 North Water St.,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly executed.
☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Cotton and other produce.

April 2, 1861. 10-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Branch North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

G. W. BULLARD,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.

May 7, 1860. 15tf

Timber Wanted.

PARTIES having seasoned WHITE OAK TIMBER from one and a half to six inches in thickness, and from six to twenty inches in width, and wishing to dispose of the same, can find a purchaser by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned at the Arsenal.

JOHN C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g Arsenal.

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1861. 50-tf

Notice to Soldiers' Friends.

I HAVE made arrangements with Capt. M. A. Bledsoe of the Quarter Master Department, to forward to any Company, or to any member of any Company from Cumberland County, any article of clothing that their friends may desire to send them.

R. W. HARDIE.

Oct. 16, 1861. 66-tf

MILITARY WORKS.

ARMY REGULATIONS for the use of the Confederate States;
Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia;
Hardee's Infantry Tactics, 2 vols., Mobile Edition;
The Volunteers Hand Book.
Further supplies just rec'd.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Dec. 14, 1861.

CARD!

A FEW LADIES can be accommodated with board at the Seminary.

T. C. HOOPER.

Sept. 12, 1861. 56-

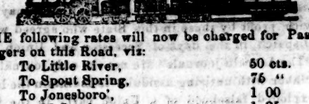
A Pair of Lady's Gaiters, were left in the Subscribers' Book Store a few weeks ago, which the owner will please call for.

Also, a small package containing a Lady's Cape.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

Blanks of all kinds at this Office.

WESTERN RAIL ROAD.



THE following rates will now be charged for Passengers on this Road, viz:

To Little River,	50 cts.
To Spout Spring,	75 "
To Jonesboro',	1 00
To McIver's,	1 25

Train leaves the Depot Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves McIver's at 12 o'clock M.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 28, 1861. 71tf

TO TRAVELLERS.

CONNECTION BETWEEN

Wadesboro' and the W. C. & R. Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot.

THE Subscriber having placed comfortable Coaches, with GOOD HORSES and CAREFUL DRIVERS, on the route between Wadesboro' (via Rockingham) and the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, at Trollinger's Depot, is prepared to carry passengers, *and light packages*, between those points. Until further notice, the following schedule will be observed:

Leave the Railroad, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS, after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, and reach Wadesboro' next morning at 10 o'clock.

Leave Wadesboro' TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAYS at 1 o'clock P. M., and connect with the Railroad going to Wilmington.

☞ No night travel either way.

D. G. McRAE, Proprietor.

November 7, 1861. 73-3mpd

NEAREST AND QUICKEST
ROUTE TO THE RAILROAD!

BEAMAN & ROBINSON'S
FOUR HORSE STAGE LINE TO KENANSVILLE
VIA WARSAW,

IS the shortest and most expeditious for travelers going North or South. Leaving Fayetteville every day at 2 o'clock P. M. THROUGH IN TEN HOURS.

Our Coaches are large and comfortable, drivers sober and gentlemanly, our teams good and sure of five miles an hour.

The traveling public who would study their comfort and convenience will take the Warsaw Stage.

☞ THROUGH TICKETS TO WELDON may be had at the Stage Office, Fayetteville.

May 25, 1860. 25-tf

A GEM!

The New Style, Small,
COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS,
AT
Vanorsdell's Gallery.

ART.
Woodward's Solar Camera.

PHOTOGRAPHS can be had at Vanorsdell's Skylight Gallery, Hay street, opposite Marble Yard, Fayetteville, N. C.; plain, retouched, colored, in water colors, oil and pastile; from small to life size. Ambrotypes, Melaneotypes, and all other styles of Pictures pertaining to the Art. Also, Gilt Frames, Gilt Moulding. Glass for very large pictures—as large as 26 by 36 inches. Cord and Tassels for hanging pictures; Instruments, Stock and Chemicals for sale low for cash. Life size colored Photographs made from small pictures.

Having permanently located here I hope to merit your patronage. I would also return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed on me heretofore by the good people of Fayetteville and vicinity.

C. M. VANORSDELL,
Photographist and Proprietor.

Dec'r 20, 1859 77-

Marble Factory,

By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE C. T. HAIGH & SONS' STORE
Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1860 84-

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

THE undersigned having associated themselves for the purpose of carrying on the

Foundry and Machine Business,

under the firm of ANDERSON & CORD, respectfully solicit orders from those wanting work in their line.

Having experienced Machinists and Moulders, they are fully prepared to execute all orders.

D. ANDERSON.
J. T. CORD.

Fayetteville, Oct. 9, 1861. 64tf

Fayetteville Foundry.

WE will pay 1 cent per lb. for old Cast Iron, and 12½ cents per lb. for old Brass.

ANDERSON & CORD.

October 23, 1861. 68tf

NEW EDITION OF
DEVEREUX AND BATTLE'S N. C. LAW REPORTS,
Volume 2.

THE subscribers have just printed a 2d Edition of this Volume, with Notes and References to other adjudged Cases and to the Revised Code, by Hon. Wm. H. Battle: and with many corrections of typographical errors.

Their 2d Editions of Dev. & Battle's Equity, complete, and 1st Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, have received the approbation of the Profession.

They also republished a 2d Edition of Devereux's 2d Equity, (without Notes.) And in addition to these, are the proprietors of the entire editions of most of Iredell's Law and Equity, and can supply any volumes extant of the Reports, or complete sets, so far as they can now had.

They propose to put to press a 2d Edition of Dev. & Battle's Law Reports, vols. 3-4 (in one.)

They deal largely in Law Books, and will at all times order works not on their shelves, to supply their customers.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Oct. 16, 1860.

COUNTY CLAIMS.

PERSONS having claims against the County of Cumberland are requested to hand them to the Clerk of the County Court *on or before the 1st of February next*, for the purpose of being passed upon by the Committee of Finance.

By order of the
COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Jan'y 21, 1862. 93 3t

SUGARS.

A FEW HHDS. WHITE and BROWN N. ORLEANS SUGARS just received and for sale by

Jan'y 27. C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

NAILS.

A FEW kegs assorted sizes just received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Jan'y 27. 94-2t*2t

SOUND SALT.

100 BUS. SOUND SALT on consignment, for sale at

C. T. HAIGH & SONS.

Jan'y 27. 94-2t

MACHINERY OIL.

WE are manufacturing from Pea Nuts, an Oil believed to be an excellent substitute for Sperm.

It is well adapted for burning as well as for Machinery.

Will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers.

T. C & B. G. WORTH,
Wilmington, N. C.

Jan'y 24 94 4mpd

SALE OF NEW MARKET FOUNDRY.

ON the 14th of FEBRUARY next, will be sold at Auction, at New Market Foundry, near New Market, Randolph county, N. C., all the Property belonging to the said New Market Foundry Company, consisting of some nine acres of Land held in fee by the Company, with the Machine Shops, Saw Mill, &c., and all necessary Buildings for operatives. The Machinery is moved by a good water power, and every thing is in good working order. Also, two good Lathes, Blacksmith Tools, Patterns, Flasks, a large quantity of wrought, cast and pig Iron, and other materials. Also, a variety of finished work, among which are. Threshing Machines Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Ploughs, Mill Gearing, Mould Boards, &c The Foundry and Shops will be kept in operation till the sale, and every opportunity will be afforded before the sale to any person wishing to examine the property, and possession given immediately after the sale.

Terms to be made known on the day of sale.

JOSEPH NEWLIN, Clerk

January 11, 1862.